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THE ARMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War.

Brigadier-General E. D. Townsend, Adjutant-General.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY.

W. T. Sherman, General of the Army of the United States.

Colonel W. D. Whipple, Assistant Adjutant-General.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS

Issued from the Adjutant-General's Office for the week ending May 19, 1873.

Tuesday, May 13.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL F. T. Dent, Fifth Artillery, having, at his own request, been directed to report for duty with his regiment, will repair to the post assigned to him by the commanding general Department of the East.

Discharged.—Corporal William Allen, Ordnance Detachment, U. S. Army.

The sum of \$11 50, the cost of transportation of certain subsistence stores from Brownsville to Fort McIntosh, Texas, will be stopped, in accordance with the finding of a board of survey, from the pay of First Lieutenant John B. Nixon, Twenty-fourth Infantry, by whom the stores were forwarded to the latter post, in a condition unfit for issue and without the examination required by General Orders No. 16, August 12, 1872, from headquarters Department of Texas.

The leave of absence granted Captain Alexander Piper, Third Artillery, in Special Orders No. 224, September 23, 1872, from this office, is extended to November 30, 1873.

[No Special Orders Wednesday, May 14, and Saturday, May 17, 1873.]

Thursday, May 15.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, the sum of \$53.73 is stopped from the pay of Captain James S. Casey, Fifth Infantry, that amount having been lost to the United States through failure on his part to have the charges for clothing, etc., which appeared upon the muster and pay rolls dated June 30, 1872, and upon which no payments were made, carried to subsequent rolls upon which payments were made, in the cases of the following named men of his company: Private Abram D. Delong, discharged December 10, 1872, without the charges mentioned being entered upon his final statements. Privates Edward A. Durant, William McCormick, and John Temple, deserted November 5, 1872.

Discharged.—Private John J. Francis, Company C, Fourteenth Infantry.

Discharge Revoked.—Special Orders No. 36, paragraph 2, February 17, 1873, from this office, directing that Private Henry Williams, Company H, Twenty-third Infantry, be discharged the service of the United States, is revoked.

On the recommendation of the Paymaster-General, Major Peter P. G. Hall, paymaster, will report in person at the Paymaster-General's office for temporary duty, on the completion of which he will rejoin his proper station.

The following transfers in the Third Artillery are announced: First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, from Battery H to Light Battery C. First Lieutenant Edward Davis, from Light Battery C to Battery H. Lieutenant Hess will join his proper station under the order relieving him from duty at the Artillery School. A board to consist of Surgeon T. A. McParlin, Assistant Surgeon John S. Billings, Assistant Surgeon J. A. Fitzgerald, will assemble at the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York, on the 20th day of May, 1873, to examine into the physical qualifications of the members of the graduating class and the candidates for admission into the Academy. Reports of the proceedings of the board will be forwarded to the Secretary of War, through the Superintendent of the Military Academy, and special reports will be made in the cases of any graduates deemed to be physically unfit for the military service, and in the cases of those admitted on probation. The board will adjourn from time to time until its duties are completed. The junior member of the board will act as recorder.

Paragraph 1, Special Orders No. 96, May 9, 1873, from this office, revoking a previous order authorizing Surgeon C. C. Gray to draw advance mileage, and directing him to report to the superintendent General Recruiting Service, New York city, to accompany recruits to the Tenth Infantry, is revoked.

Friday, May 16.

The leave of absence granted Second Lieutenant J. R. Cranston, Tenth Infantry, in Special Orders No. 68, April 14, 1873, from headquarters Department of Texas, is extended five months.

Leave of absence for three months and fifteen days is granted Second Lieutenant John Anderson, Eighteenth Infantry.

A General Court-martial is hereby appointed to meet at West Point, New York, on the 20th day of May, 1873, or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of Cadet Frederic O. Bishop, U. S. Military Academy, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. Detail for the court: Major George P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; Captain Lorenzo Lorain, Third Artillery; Captain O. H. Erash, Corps of Engineers; Captain J. R. McGin-

ness, Ordnance Department; First Lieutenant E. H. Totten, First Artillery; First Lieutenant W. F. Reynolds, Jr., First Artillery; Second Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery. First Lieutenant John P. Story, Jr., Fourth Artillery, judge-advocate.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward John Humphreys is relieved from duty in the Department of the Missouri, and will proceed to Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, and report in person to the commanding officer of that post for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted Captain E. D. Ellsworth, military storekeeper Ordnance Department, in Special Orders No. 109, May 9, 1872, from this office, is extended one year on surgeon's certificate of disability.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Hospital Steward Lafayette G. Ripley is relieved from duty in the Department of the Gulf, and will report in person to the commanding general Department of the Platte for assignment to duty.

The leave of absence granted First Lieutenant David A. Irwin, Fourth Cavalry, in Special Orders No. 79, May 6, 1873, from headquarters Mounted Recruiting Service, is extended ten days.

Monday, May 19.

The following named officers will proceed to Canandaigua, New York, in time to communicate in person with Richard Crowley, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York, on the 17th proximo, as witnesses in the case of Private Albert B. Williams, Battery L, First Artillery, to be tried at a term of the U. S. Circuit Court to be held at Canandaigua, on the third Tuesday in June, 1873, for the killing of Sergeant William Demarest, Battery L, First Artillery, in July, 1871. The officers will take with them all memoranda, books, and papers in their possession relating to the case, and as soon as their presence can be dispensed with before the court will return to their proper stations: Assistant Surgeon G. P. Jaquet, Second Lieutenant Gilbert P. Cotton, First Artillery.

The commanding officer at Fort Barrancas, Florida, will order the following named enlisted men of Battery L, First Artillery, to Canandaigua, New York, in time to report on the 17th proximo to Richard Crowley, Esq., U. S. Attorney for the Northern District of New York, as witnesses in the case of Private Albert B. Williams, Battery L, First Artillery, to be tried at a term of the U. S. Circuit Court to be held at Canandaigua, on the third Tuesday in June, 1873, for the killing of Sergeant William Demarest, of the same battery, in July, 1871: First Sergeant James R. Finegan, Sergeant Peter Clero, Sergeant John M. O'Neill, Private Michael Freundschor, Private Joseph Michals. All memoranda, books, and papers at the post, in the hands of the commanding officer of the battery or in the possession of the men named, as also the gun with which the shooting was done, will be forwarded in charge of Sergeant Finegan for use before the court at the time of the trial.

Private John A. Moran, General Service U. S. Army, now on duty as clerk at Newport Barracks, Kentucky, will report in person without delay to the Adjutant-General U. S. Army for duty.

Discharged.—By direction of the President, Private Charles S. Kelly, alias George Reed, Company H, Seventh Infantry; Private Thomas Coughlan, Company C, Fifteenth Infantry; Private Albert J. Miller, Company L, Fifth Cavalry; Sergeant Richard Marsh and Musician William B. Marsh, Company A, Fifteenth Infantry; Recruit Frank L. Williams, General Service U. S. Army; Private Ira C. Millard, Company F, Twenty-second Infantry; Private David Oliver, Company C, Third Cavalry.

On the recommendation of the Surgeon-General, Assistant-Surgeon Charles Styer will report in person to the commanding general Department of the South for assignment to duty.

Corporal Thomas H. Maginniss, Battery M, Second Artillery, having been appointed regimental quartermaster sergeant, will report without delay to the headquarters of the regiment at Fort McHenry, Maryland.

Recruit George W. Garrison, General Service U. S. Army, now in confinement at Fort Stevenson, Dakota Territory, is assigned to Company H, Sixth Infantry, stationed at that post.

Acting Assistant Surgeon C. G. Newbury, now in this city under orders to proceed to Santa Fe, New Mexico, is authorized to draw mileage in advance for the journey to that place.

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, May 17, 1873.

First Lieutenant John L. Worden, Jr., First Infantry—Died at Madison Barracks, New York, May 4, 1873.

First Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, Fourth Artillery—Killed in action with Modoc Indians, April 26, 1873.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

The following is a list of the changes of stations of troops reported at the War Department since last report:

Company B, Second Cavalry, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Camp Stambaugh, W. T.

Headquarters and Companies A, B, C, and L, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Camp near Fort Hays, Kas.

Company H, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Riley, Kas., to Fort Dodge, Kas.

Company G, Thirteenth Infantry, from Fort Bridger, W. T., to Fort Fred Steele, W. T.

Company A, Sixteenth Infantry, from Frankfort, Ky., to Lebanon, Ky.

Company C, Sixteenth Infantry, from Aberdeen, Miss., to Little Rock, Ark.

Posts Established.—Camp near Fort Hays, Kas.

Posts Discontinued.—Aberdeen, Miss.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI.

Lieutenant-Gen. P. H. Sheridan: Hdq'r's Chicago, Ill.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

Brigadier-General Alfred H. Terry: Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn.

The following despatch was received at Chicago, Ill., May 19, 1873, by Lieutenant-General Sheridan:

EDWINTON, DAKOTA TERRITORY, May 18, 1873.

Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, Chicago, Ill.

We arrived here at 6 P. M. The expedition to Powder river, via the Yellowstone, was a complete success. The steamer *Key West*, the second largest steamer on the Upper Missouri, went up to within three miles of the mouth of Powder river, and if we had had the proper appliances to have taken out two loose rocks in the channel at Key West Falls, the last rapids on the river, she could have gone up at least eighty miles further. At high water she could have gone over these rocks with ease. At the time the expedition went up the spring rains had not occurred, and the water was lower than at any time previous for the last three years. The Yellowstone is a better stream to navigate than the Upper Missouri above Fort Buford.

GEO. A. FORSYTH,
Major and A. D. C.

The purpose of the Powder river expedition is to ascertain what are the best points for the location of new military posts and supply depots in the Indian country, near the line of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Sixth Infantry.—First Lieutenant E. B. Gibbs, aide-de-camp to the department commander, May 14 was appointed post quartermaster at St. Paul, Minn., station, relieving Major B. C. Card, quartermaster U. S. Army, chief quartermaster of the department, of the duties.

Camp Hancock.—S. O. No. 78, c. s., from department headquarters, directing the abandonment of Camp Hancock, D. T., May 14 was revoked.

Twenty-second Infantry.—The leave of absence granted Captain DeW. C. Poole, Twenty-second Infantry, by par. 1, S. O. No. 84, and extended by par. 2, S. O. No. 91, c. s., from department headquarters, was further extended ten days, May 14.

DEPARTMENT OF THE MISSOURI.

Brigadier-General John Pope: Headquarters, Fort Leavenworth.

Third Infantry.—A General Court-martial was appointed to meet at Fort Hays, Kansas, on Monday, the 19th of May. Captain J. H. Janeway, A. S. U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Third Infantry were detailed for the court: Colonel DeL. Floyd-Jones; Captain J. A. Snyder; First Lieutenant D. A. Griffith; Second Lieutenants J. C. Ayres, D. M. Green. First Lieutenant Joseph Hale, judge-advocate.

Eighth Cavalry.—Leave of absence for thirty days, on surgeon's certificate of disability, was granted Lieutenant-Colonel T. C. Devin, May 12.

Leave of absence for twenty days was granted Surgeon B. J. D. Irwin, U. S. Army, May 14.

Hospital Steward Edward Monaghan, U. S. Army, now at Fort Union, N. M., May 12 was ordered to the cavalry camp near Fort Bascom, N. M., for duty, relieving Hospital Steward B. H. Brown, U. S. Army, who, upon being relieved, was directed to report to the commanding general Department of the East.

DEPARTMENT OF THE PLATTE.

Brigadier-General E. O. C. Ord: Headquarters, Omaha, Nebraska.

Fourth Infantry.—Major T. H. Stanton, paymaster, May 13 was directed to pay Companies G and I, Fourth Infantry, at Fort Sanders. Having performed this duty, he will return to his station at Cheyenne.

On the 7th of May the Fourth U. S. Infantry left Little Rock, Ark., where it had been stationed since the 1st of January, bound for Omaha, returning to the Department of the Platte after two years' absence. The regiment went by the lately finished Cairo & Fulton Railroad, and the Iron Mountain Railroad to St. Louis, transferred to Missouri & Pacific line, and arrived at Council Bluffs at 11 A. M., on the 11th instant. From Omaha the regiment proceeded at once to the different posts assigned to them by orders from headquarters Department of the Platte. Companies K and H had to remain at Omaha Barracks, D. T.; E and F, under command of Major Alex. Chambers, reported at Fort D. A. Russell; G and I, under Lieutenant-Colonel J. Potter, proceeded to Fort Sanders, Companies B and C to Fort Bridger, under command of Colonel F. Flint, who will establish his headquarters at that post. The journey was performed by special train without delay or accident, in two echelons to Omaha, and on the Union Pacific in a single train, which gradually decreased by the several detachments stopping at their places of destination.

Leave of absence for thirty days was granted Assistant Surgeon Clarence Ewen, U. S. Army, May 12.

A. A. Surgeon R. W. Odell, U. S. Army, May 12 was directed to report for duty to the commanding officer of Fort Fetterman, W. T., relieving A. A. Surgeon G. W. Towar, U. S. Army, who was directed to report in person for duty to Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, commanding troops near Coatsfield, on the Loup river.

Second Cavalry.—Second Lieutenant F. W. Kingsbury May 13 was detailed as an additional member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 3, S. O. No. 74, c. s., from department headquarters.

Company C, Second Cavalry (Spanling's), under command of Major James S. Brisbin, Second Cavalry, May 13 was ordered to establish a summer camp on the Loup river, in vicinity of Coatsfield, Neb., so as to cover

the advance settlements in that vicinity. Company C, Second Cavalry, was to march from Omaha Barracks, on or about the 18th instant, via Grand Island. Major Brisbin, with Company C, Ninth Infantry (Munson's), to proceed by rail to Grand Island, so as to reach that point at the same time as Company C, Second Cavalry.

Nineteenth Infantry.—First Lieutenant Placidus Ord May 13 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 6, S. O. No. 77, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Captain Thomas L. Brent, Third Cavalry, relieved.

The Ward-Burton Muskets.—All company commanders having "Ward-Burton B. L. R. Muskets" in their possession, May 13, were authorized to turn them in to the commanding officer Ordnance Depot, Omaha, and to make requisition on the chief ordnance officer of the department for the necessary arms to replace them.

Eighth Infantry.—Captain George M. Brayton May 15 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted by par. 6, S. O. No. 77, c. s., from department headquarters, vice Captain Alfred L. Hough, Thirteenth Infantry, relieved.

Northwestern Wyoming.—Captain William A. Jones, Corps of Engineers, May 15 was ordered to proceed as soon as practicable to northwestern Wyoming, and there make a reconnaissance of the country, within the Territory, about the headwaters of the Snake, Green, Big Horn, Grey Bull, Clark Fork, and Yellowstone rivers. He will organize and equip his party at Fort Bridger. Second Lieutenant S. E. Blunt, Thirteenth Infantry, will accompany him as assistant. Assistant Surgeon C. L. Heizmann, U. S. Army, was directed to report to Captain Jones, for duty with the expedition, and to the commanding officer of the escort as medical officer for the troops. The A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S. appointed by the commanding officer of the escort for his troops, will perform these duties for the expedition. Company I, Second Cavalry (Noyes's), was detailed as escort—the company to proceed by rail on the 4th proximo, to join Captain Jones's party at Fort Bridger.

DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.

Brigadier-General C. C. Augur: Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas.

Major Chauncey McKeever, A. A.-G., U. S. Army, May 6 was announced as assistant adjutant-general of the department.

The General Court-martial convened by par. 1, S. O. No. 50, c. s., from department headquarters, was dissolved May 1.

Tenth Infantry.—The *Detroit Post* of May 16, notes the arrival at the residence of Paymaster Pratt, 95 Carr street, in that city, of Brevet Brigadier-General Henry B. Clitz, colonel of this regiment.

Fourth Cavalry.—Company E, Fourth Cavalry, May 5 was transferred from Fort Clark to Fort Duncan.

Leave of absence for thirty days, from April 29 was granted Second Lieutenant F. L. Shoemaker.

First Lieutenant Peter M. Boehm, Company F, Fort Griffin, has been promoted captain vice Webb, resigned, which carries him to Company E, at Fort Clark, Texas, and Second Lieutenant Frank L. Shoemaker, Company G, Fort Clark, first lieutenant vice Boehm, promoted, which carries him to Company F, at Fort Griffin, Texas.

Fort Gibson.—A General Court-martial was ordered to convene at Fort Gibson, I. T., May 15. Detail for the court: Captains John J. Upham, Sixth Cavalry; Andrew S. Bennett; First Lieutenants Henry Romeyn, Fifth Infantry; Charles G. Gordon, Sixth Cavalry; Second Lieutenant Thos. M. Woodruff, Fifth Infantry; Second Lieutenant John B. Karr, Sixth Cavalry, judge-advocate.

Twenty-fourth Infantry.—Par. 4, S. O. No. 76, c. s., from department headquarters, ordering First Lieutenant Robert Neeley, to proceed to Ringgold Barracks, Texas, was revoked May 7.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Ky.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Major-General I. McDowell: Headquarters, Louisville, Kentucky.

First Artillery.—From Fort Pulaski, Ga., a correspondent writes: "Progress" in your issue of May 10, on the subject of rifle practice, propounds the conundrum, "Where is the Regular Army?" That portion of it in garrison at this post, viz., Companies B and C, First Artillery, may be found each day in the week excepting Saturday and Sunday, between 10 and 11 o'clock A. M., engaged in target practice, which is superintended by an officer specially detailed as instructor of musketry. This instruction has been going on since our arrival here last November and is no sudden spirit. If "Progress" will bring some of his national guardsmen down here, we will give them some "points."

RED-LEGGED INFANTRYMAN.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Colonel W. H. Emory: Headquarters, New Orleans, La.

Nineteenth Infantry.—The two companies of the Nineteenth Infantry, at Jackson Barracks, La., May 15 were ordered to Shreveport, La., and re-establish the post there.

The commanding officer of Jackson Barracks, La., May 9 was directed to send three companies of his command by special train at 3 o'clock, P. M., to-day to Brashear, La., where they will report to Colonel C. H. Smith, Nineteenth Infantry, to reinforce the *posse comitatus*, at that point. These companies will take with them camp equipage, and rations to include the 20th instant.

A. A. Surgeon John Groening, U. S. Army, May 14 was assigned to duty as medical officer to the command ordered to Shreveport, La., reporting to Captain W. J. Lyster, the commanding officer at Jackson Barracks, La.

A. A. Surgeon William Deal, U. S. Army, May 7 was ordered to the parish of St. Martin, La., as medical officer.

A. A. Surgeon Theodore Artand, U. S. Army, May 9 was ordered to New Orleans, reporting to the medical director of the department for temporary duty.

Major William H. Johnston, paymaster U. S. Army, May 10 was ordered to proceed to Key West and for

Jefferson, Fla., for the purpose of paying the troops there on the musters of April 30.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE ATLANTIC.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST.

Major-General W. S. Hancock: Headquarters, New York.

The following officers were registered at headquarters Department of the East, for the week ending May 20: Surgeon J. F. Head, U. S. Army; First Lieutenant Frank W. Hess, Third Artillery; Captain J. P. Thompson, Twelfth Infantry; Assistant Surgeon J. H. Patzki, U. S. Army; Captain S. M. Mansfield, Corps of Engineers; Second Lieutenant W. E. Birkhimer, Third Artillery; Captain J. A. Smith, Corps of Engineers; Major J. P. Andrews, Fifth Artillery; First Lieutenant G. M. Wheeler, Corps of Engineers; Major S. P. Lee, U. S. Army; Second Lieutenant Owen Jay Sweet, Twenty-fifth Infantry.

The leave of absence for seven days granted Chaplain Osgood E. Herriek, in Orders No. 9, c. s., from the post of Fort Warren, Mass., was extended twenty days, May 14.

Fifth Artillery.—Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick T. Dent May 16 was assigned to command Fort Trumbull, New London, Conn.

Second Artillery.—The leave of absence for seven days, taken on the 11th instant, by Colonel William F. Barry, commanding Fort Monroe, Va., May 16 was extended three days.

First Artillery.—A despatch from Washington reports that a soldier is to be tried by civil court at Canandaigua, N. Y., for the murder of his sergeant, both being members of Battery L, First Artillery, and the War Department has ordered two officers, a surgeon, and an assistant surgeon, and several privates from Fort Barrancas, Fla., to report to the United States District Attorney for that district as witnesses in the case. The murder occurred two years ago.

Third Artillery.—A G. C.-M. was appointed to meet at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. H., May 15. Assistant Surgeon Henry R. Tilton, U. S. Army, and the following officers of the Third Artillery were detailed for the court: Major Horatio G. Gibson; Captain Abram C. Wildrick; First Lieutenants Ramsay D. Potts, John B. Eaton, Henry C. Danes; Second Lieutenant Charles A. H. McCauley. First Lieutenant James Chester, judge-advocate.

DEPARTMENT OF THE LAKES.

Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cooke: Headquarters, Detroit, Mich.

First Infantry.—Second Lieutenant R. G. Armstrong, First Infantry, May 17 was directed to report in person to the commanding officer Fort Niagara, N. Y., for temporary duty as a member of a garrison court-martial; upon completion of which duty, he will return to his proper station.

First Lieutenant Wm. E. Dougherty May 13 was relieved from temporary duty at Fort Porter, N. Y., and ordered to join his proper station.

Second Lieutenant J. Sumner Rogers May 16 was detailed as a member of the G. C.-M. instituted in par. 2, S. O. No. 55, c. s., from department headquarters.

MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC.

Major-General J. M. Schofield: Headquarters, San Francisco, Cal.

The following officers reported at these headquarters during the week ending May 13: Major W. B. Royall; Captain A. B. Taylor; Lieutenants C. H. Rockwell, A. E. Woodson, Fifth Cavalry; Captain John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry; Lieutenant H. R. Anderson, Fourth Artillery; Captain H. W. Jones, Q. M. D.; A. A. Surgeons G. A. Benjamin, H. E. Jones, U. S. Army; Lieutenant Louis V. Caziarc, Second Artillery.

DEPARTMENT OF CALIFORNIA.

Lieutenant-Colonel Asher R. Eddy, D. Q. M.-G., May 10 was ordered to relieve Captain Gilbert C. Smith, A. Q. M., of his duties, and of the property and funds for which he is responsible, on or before the 31st instant. Captain Smith on being relieved will proceed to comply with S. O. No. 60, W. D., A.-G. O., March 28, 1873.

Twelfth Infantry.—The leave of absence for thirty days granted to Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox, by S. O. No. 66, headquarters Military Division of the Pacific, April 18, 1873, May 10 was extended thirty days.

Captain John L. Viven, Twelfth Infantry (promoted from first lieutenant), was April 29 relieved from his present duties, to enable him to comply with par. 4, S. O. No. 72, c. s., Adjutant-General's office.

DEPARTMENT OF THE COLUMBIA.

Colonel Jeff. C. Davis: Headquarters, Portland, Oregon.

Brevet Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, U. S. Army, colonel Twenty-third Infantry, assumed command of the Department of the Columbia April 29.

Assistant Surgeon Henry J. Phillips, having reported from sick leave, upon the recommendation of the medical director, May 2 was ordered via Yreka to Tule Lake, Cal., reporting for duty to the commanding officer of the Modoc expedition.

Major William A. Rucker, paymaster, May 2 was directed to pay the troops, to include the muster of April 30, 1873, at Vancouver Arsenal and Forts Vancouver, Stevens, and Cape Disappointment, in the order named. Leave of absence for thirty days, with permission to leave the limits of the department, and apply to Division Headquarters for an extension of thirty days, and to the Adjutant-General for a further extension of four months, is granted Major and Paymaster David Taggart, chief paymaster, to take effect upon completion of the payment by him of the troops at Forts Boise and Hall, to include the April muster, ordered by par. 2, S. O. No. 73, c. s., from division headquarters.

Eighth Infantry.—The roads in that section of country having been reported as impassable for wheeled vehicles, authority is granted Major Thomas S. Dunn to delay compliance with par. 1, S. O. No. 41, c. s., until the roads leading from Camp Warner, Oregon, are open to travel. A. A. Surgeon John B. White, being sick and

unfit for duty, April 24 was directed, at the request of the medical director, to report to the attending surgeon in Portland, Oregon, for treatment.

Barracks, Quarters, and Incidental Expenses.—In accordance with instructions from the Quartermaster-General, all officers in the department having funds on hand pertaining to the appropriations for "Barracks and Quarters" and "Incidental expenses," will, after deducting any outstanding indebtedness, immediately transfer the balance of such funds to the chief quartermaster of the department.

Notification of Indian Movements.—That timely information may be received at department headquarters of any unusual movements or hostile demonstrations upon the part of Indians, until further orders the commanding officers of Forts Colville, Lapwai, and Klamath, and Camps Harney and Warner, have been directed to forward reports weekly, oftener should circumstances render it necessary, to the Assistant Adjutant-General, of any changes in the attitude towards the government of Indians in their vicinity. These reports should be full and authentic. Duplicates of the reports from Klamath, Harney, and Warner will be sent to the commanding officer District of the Lakes. Receipt of these instructions will be promptly acknowledged.

Fourth Artillery.—Another heroic young officer has fallen. On the 11th of May came the news that Lieutenant G. M. Harris, of the Fourth Artillery, badly wounded in the Modoc fight of the 26th of April, had passed away. If anything could lighten the grief into which the death of his brother officers, Thomas, Howe, and Cranston had thrown us, it was the hope that he at least, with his immense physical and vital force and determined will, might be able to bear up against the severity of his wounds, and be spared to the service which he so loved and honored. But he has gone; the faithful and revered officer, whom his men looked upon rather as a brother than a company commander; the warm-hearted, generous-souled friend, in whom gentleness and strength, mildness and an assurance of vast latent power were so singularly blended; the cherished and affectionate son, to whom his heart-broken mother hastened just in time to receive his last sigh. He has gone to join the army of the good and the glorious who have died in all time; where the din of battle is heard not, but where is the sweet calm which succeeds the clangor of stormy life, and where those who have wrought grandly, and gloriously died, are nobly placed; for

"Their good swords rust,
And their steeds are dust,
But their souls are with the saints we trust."

Y.

Seventh Infantry.—A too hasty following of a newspaper despatch led to the announcement in the last JOURNAL of the death of Major and Brevet Colonel John G. Chandler, of the Quartermaster's Department. Those who recall a recent announcement in the JOURNAL would recognize the fact that Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Robert Chandler, captain Seventh U. S. Infantry, was the officer referred to.

We regret to have to record the death of this brave and gallant officer under circumstances of a very melancholy character. Colonel Chandler was stricken down with fever some 15 months since at St. Paul, Minnesota, when attached to the staff of Major-General Hancock, the disease terminating in softening of the brain. The patient becoming a confirmed lunatic, was removed to the Government asylum at Washington, D. C., where death came to his relief on Saturday, May 10, at the early age of 49 years. Colonel Chandler commenced his military career as chief of staff to Brigadier-General Rufus King, whose brigade was known as the "Iron Brigade." On General King accepting the appointment as United States Minister to Rome, his assistant adjutant-general remained with each subsequent commander till he was attached to the staff of General Hancock, with whom he proceeded to New Orleans, performing arduous duties, which were highly appreciated by his commander, who continued him in similar duties at Washington and then at St. Paul. Here disease checked his mortal career. Colonel Chandler was gazetted as captain in the Regular Army on July 28, 1866. He received the brevets of major and lieutenant-colonel on March 13, 1865. His first appointment was to the Thirteenth Infantry, and subsequently transferred to the Seventh Infantry in 1870. He was the son of the late Judge Chandler, of Batavia, and brother of Commander Ralph Chandler, of the United States Navy. Brave, gallant and courteous to all, he enjoyed the greatest popularity in the Army. No more noble fellow ever filled a soldier's uniform, and a meritorious and promising officer is lost to the military service. He leaves a fond and devoted wife to deplore her irreparable loss.

A. W. H.

Twenty-first Infantry.—"Yesterday," writes a correspondent from Buffalo, N. Y., May 18, 1873, "the happy and peaceful community of this industrious town bore witness to an incident unhappily suggestive of the days of the long and wicked war that spread desolation over our land—the burial of First Lieutenant William L. Sherwood, of the Twenty-first Infantry, who was basely murdered by the Modoc Indians in Oregon. The funeral ceremony began at the residence of the father of the deceased on Margard street, and was most impressive and formal till it ended at the grave in Forest Lawn cemetery. The high eulogy bestowed upon the deceased was one that he has never failed to merit from all those who have known him from childhood. In life high-minded and honorable, he died as a noble man, bravely, and in the execution of his duty. The officers of the First regiment stationed at Fort Porter, kindly assisted at the ceremony, and furnished an escort of fifty men under Lieutenant W. E. Dougherty. The casket bore the brave fellow's sword and cap, and was laden with exquisite floral contributions. A hundred and forty carriages joined in the cortege, which moved down Delaware avenue to the cemetery, headed by a brass band and drum corps, to the dead march. The escort moved with the precision that always distinguishes the professional soldiers from the irregulars and amateurs,

and was handled with the exquisite composure and unpretentiousness that usually characterize the right man in the right place. The firing of three volleys was by the unanimous consent of the many officers and ex-officers present, the best they had ever heard, and indicated the very perfection of control by word of command. We noticed something recently introduced by the new regulations, not heretofore observed in funeral ceremonies, viz., the soundings of taps at the foot of the grave, after the firing. This part of the form was very impressive and eminently appropriate, but it symbolized the extinguishment of a light that leaves not only a family but a community in gloom. To-day the body of Lieutenant Howe resoled this city from the Modoc regions, where the unfortunate gentleman was killed in the battle after Lieutenant Sherwood's murder. The ceremony will be private, at the request of Mrs. Howe and General Barry.

Camp at South End of Tule Lake, Cal.—At a meeting of the officers of the Army on duty in this camp, called Friday, May 2, 1873, for the purpose of expressing their sense of the loss to the service of the officers who fell in the engagement with the Modoc Indians on Saturday, the 26th of April, 1873, and of which Major John Green, First Cavalry, was chairman, and Lieutenant Peter Leary, Jr., Fourth Artillery, was secretary, a committee was appointed by the chairman, consisting of the following-named officers, to prepare resolutions suitable to the occasion: Captain John Mendenhall, Fourth Artillery; Assistant Surgeon Henry McElderry, U. S. Army; Captain Charles H. Hoyt, acting quartermaster U. S. Army; Captain Joel G. Trimble, First Cavalry; First Lieutenant Edward Field, Fourth Artillery; First Lieutenant Erskine M. Camp, Twelfth Infantry; First Lieutenant Charles C. Cresson, First Cavalry; Second Lieutenant George R. Bacon, First Cavalry. The committee reported the following resolutions, which were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, Death has taken from us our late beloved comrades and friends, Captain Evan Thomas, Fourth Artillery, Lieutenant Thomas F. Wright, Twelfth Infantry, Lieutenant Albion Howe, and Lieutenant Arthur Cranston, Fourth Artillery, while in the execution of their duty conducting a reconnaissance against the Modoc Indians on the 26th of April, 1873.

Resolved, That we recognize in the courage that never failed, and the devotion to duty that faltered not for one moment, when face to face with death, one of the noblest instances upon record of heroism unsustained by the enthusiasm which conflict with a gallant foe in fair fight excites in brave men. Under the deadly fire of an unseen foe and every disadvantage of ground, when two gallant attempts to charge had only resulted in the death of the officers who made them, and the circle of fire was closing around them, they calmly accepted their fate and died martyrs to duty. The last words of Captain Thomas—"I will not retreat a step further; this is as good a place to die in as any"—will be remembered as one of those utterances which thrill the heart with generous emotion. They were indeed faithful unto death, and their deeds shall be our example.

Resolved, That we who have known and loved them for their gentle and manly character, desire to express to their families and friends our heartfelt sympathy and condoles in this dread calamity. And we humbly pray that He who alone has power may minister unto the wounded spirit, and that when the kindly hand of time shall have soothed the bitterness of anguish, they may be enabled to feel grief for their loved ones, softened by the remembrance of their heroic end.

Resolved, That in the gallantry of those enlisted men who fell dead and wounded in the hopeless effort to support their officers in this fight, we find a fitting exponent of the traditional courage of the Regular Army.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, the New York Herald, the Washington Chronicle, the San Francisco Bulletin and Alta California, and the Norwalk (Ohio) Reflector.

JOHN GREEN, Major First Cavalry, Chairman.

PETER LEARY, Jr., First Lieut. Fourth Artillery, Secretary.

DEPARTMENT OF ARIZONA.

Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook: Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.
The Apache Campaign.—The following General Orders from division headquarters has been issued in recognition of the services of General Crook and his troops in the recent Indian campaigns:

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE PACIFIC, }
 SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 28, 1873. }

General Orders No. 7.

To Brevet Major-General George Crook, commanding the Department of Arizona, and to his gallant troops for the extraordinary service they have rendered in the late campaign against the Apache Indians, the division commander extends his thanks and his congratulations upon their brilliant successes. They have merited the gratitude of the nation. There is now occasion for hope that the well deserved chastisement inflicted upon the Apaches, and the judicious measures adopted by the department commander for the government of those who have submitted, may give peace to the people of Arizona.

By order of Major-General Schofield.

J. C. KELTON, Assistant Adjutant-General.

Major J. H. Nelson, paymaster, was ordered to proceed May 2, or as soon thereafter as practicable, to Camp McDowell, A. T., on business connected with his department, upon the completion of which he will proceed, without delay, to pay the troops stationed at Camps Date Creek, Hualpai, Beale's Springs, Mojave, and Verde, and Fort Whipple, A. T., to include April 30, 1873.

First Cavalry.—Companies A and I May 2 were ordered to proceed quickly to Fort Mojave, there turn over horses, and horse equipments, and take the river steamer to the mouth of the Colorado river. Company D to proceed quickly to Fort Yuma, Cal., there turn over horses, and equipments, and take the river steamer to the mouth of the Colorado river, where the *Neuborn* had been directed to wait until May 20-25, to furnish transportation to these three companies to San Francisco. Companies L and M were ordered quickly, and unencumbered with property, through New Mexico to Pueblo, thence by rail, via Denver, to Sacramento, Cal.

Fifth Cavalry.—Major G. A. Gordon May 5 was ordered to Benicia Barracks, for duty, and to take charge of the next detachment of recruits for the Department of Arizona.

Twenty-third Infantry.—To enable him to comply with instructions from headquarters of his regiment, temporarily assigning him to duty with Company A, Twenty-third Infantry, while awaiting notification of his promotion as first lieutenant, Second Lieutenant F.

L. Dodge, Twenty-third Infantry, was April 30 ordered to proceed at once to Camp Verde, A. T., and report to the commanding officer of that post for duty.

THE MODOC.

A PARTY of professional Indian fighters in Colorado have sent the following letter to General Sherman:

DENVER, May 9, 1873.

General W. T. Sherman.

SIR: We, the undersigned, knowing of the late Indian depredations on the Western frontier, and the probabilities of a general outbreak among the prairie tribes, offer our services as citizen scouts. Subjoined are a few names of men who are well acquainted with the country and Indian fighting generally; but if you see fit to authorize our organization, we will place sixty men, more or less, under arms, and guarantee to finish up any tribe against whom we may be sent in a short time, provided the Government furnish each man horses, arms, and rations. Yours truly,

The gentlemen who want to secure the extermination contract sign their names to the above letter. They are eighteen in number, and they give "first-rate references" as to ability. A still more unique contribution to the general discussion is the following letter from a pure Indian, addressed to the editor of the *Missouri Republican*:

ST. LOUIS, May 10, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: I am an Indian of pure lineage, descended from a warrior of a tribe now nearly extinct. You may therefore know and appreciate the avidity with which I have read every item of the pending struggle between Captain Jack, with his handful of Modoc braves on the one hand, and prominent generals with powerful forces on the other.

I do not say that the chief was right in what he did, but merely present the other side of the question. The Modocs are on a land which has been theirs from time immemorial, and they have no wish nor desire to leave it. That land is their true reservation.

Now glance at the Indian's religious belief. Like the Jews of old, with whom they have many points of common, both of religious and other beliefs, they hold to the doctrines of polygamy and retaliation—"An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." If these are now exploded, then the ancient system has fallen, with the exception of the one and only Deity creed, and this, too, believes the Modoc. As with so-called ignorant races, he does not believe these things, he is convinced of them. Conviction built the pyramids, and belief builds only a wooden church. You observe the distinction.

I merely now mention the massacre of innocent Modocs by Captain Wright, which all admit. Not a thief among them, or if there was he knew it not. If he knew it, then he shot them in retaliation for theft.

Captain Jack, in doing what he did, obeyed, first, a principle of his religion, and second, the example of United States Army officers. If you exterminate him for the first, then why not exterminate Mormons who obey the polygamic rule found in the same place with the law of retaliation, or any nation whose belief is at variance with yours. If you kill him for the second, then so serve Captain Wright, who is equally guilty. The only difference is in persons.

But the white man's law is no respecter of persons, says the book.

So it is hard to perceive why General Sherman has any right to kill Captain Jack, that is, to an Indian mind, for he is not the law, nor has he more right to kill the Modocs than either Captain Wright or Captain Jack, and if he does do it, must be held in the same class before the God both of the white and Indian. So says GO-YA-DA-KA-NA-HA.

Or the sitting beaver of the tochem of the Onondagas, third of the Iroquois.

A private letter from San Francisco says: "Mrs. Canby, the late General's widow, is greatly depressed and prostrated on account of the manner of his terrible death; she needs the attention of a nurse day and night; has eaten nothing but beef tea, and that by almost compulsion, since the news of his massacre was received. In her situation it was not deemed advisable to permit her to see the remains on account of the mutilated condition of the face, which was scarcely recognizable, having a bullet wound under one eye, another on the left temple, with several gashes on the forehead, besides which the under jaw was broken. It was at first decided that no one should see him. But a rumor got about the city that the Indians had scalped him, and that that was the reason the coffin was closed. Hence it was thought best to permit the remains to be seen. There was a very quiet burial service at the house, and the body was then taken to Arroyo Hall, where it lay in state nearly one day. The Episcopal Bishop here has made a great commotion by his behavior on this occasion, Mrs. Canby, who is a Methodist, asked that the service should be a united one, by the Methodist, Presbyterians, Unitarians, and Episcopal ministers; but Bishop Morris refused to have anything to do with it, saying General Canby was not an Episcopalian, and that he did not consider the other ministers clergymen, and would not act with them—which they considered an insult, as they went so far as to propose that they would confine themselves to the ritual of the Episcopal church if he would join them. But he refused to confer with them on the subject, saying they were not ministers of the gospel. He was then asked to offer an extempore prayer, which he also refused, unless the others were sent away; which was, of course, impracticable—a manifestation of bigotry for which every one condemns him."

THE remains of Captain Evan Thomas arrived at Washington on Saturday last, and his funeral took place on the afternoon of Sunday, May 18, from the residence of his father, General Lorenzo Thomas, No. 910 Nineteenth street northwest. The remains were enclosed in the same metallic casket in which they were placed on their arrival at Yreka from the battle-field,

and upon the top was the "apron" laid there by the Masonic fraternity of that place. On their arrival the father of the deceased had the casket opened, when it was found that the body was beyond recognition. It was attired in an artillery officer's fatigue uniform, and had not been scalped. In fact, all the circumstances evince that his body escaped the notice of the savages, as when found he was lying with arms outstretched, his revolver clenched in his right hand, and on the third finger of his left hand was his Masonic ring. The funeral services, which were largely attended, were conducted by Rev. J. Vaughn Lewis, of St. John's Church. Secretaries Belknap and Robeson, General Sherman, Admiral Poor, Generals Meigs and Townsend, Colonel Audenried, and many other officers of the Army and Navy, were present.

THE Sacramento Union of May 10th notes the arrival in that city of the bodies of Captain Thomas, Lieutenants Wright and Howe, and Assistant Surgeon McMillin, who lost their lives in the Modoc country—the latter dying from heart disease, however. Lieutenant S. W. Taylor came through as escort to the remains. The body of Lieutenant Wright was interred in the Sacramento city cemetery, and the funeral took place from the Congregational church, Sunday afternoon.

THE NAVY.

The Editor invites for this department of the JOURNAL all facts of interest to the Navy, especially such as relate to the movement of officers or vessels.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

MAY 16.—Master John A. Norris, to the receiving ship Vermont, at New York.

Assistant Surgeons Henry C. Eckstein and F. K. Hartzell, to duty at Washington, D. C., connected with the examination of recruits for the Marine Corps.

MAY 17.—Commander Richard W. Meade, as inspector of ordnance at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 30th June next.

DETACHED.

MAY 14.—Commodore Wm. E. LeRoy, as senior officer of the Board of Inspection, and ordered as president of the Examining and Retiring Boards on the 16th June next.

Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from special duty, and placed on waiting orders.

Second Assistant Engineer Herchel Main, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the Michigan.

MAY 15.—Captain S. P. Carter, as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy on the 5th June next, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.

Commander K. R. Brees, from duty as inspector of ordnance in the Bureau of Ordnance on the 4th June, and ordered as commandant of midshipmen at the Naval Academy on the 5th June next.

MAY 16.—Passed Assistant Surgeon J. R. Tryon, from the Asiatic Station, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Ansel Keen, from the Saranac, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 17.—Lieutenant-Commander S. H. Baker, from the Navy-yard, Philadelphia, and granted two months' leave.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles R. Craven, from the receiving ship Independence, Navy-yard, Mare Island, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 19.—Commander Weld N. Allen, from ordnance duty at the Navy-yard, New York, on the 31st inst., and ordered as inspector of the First Light-house District on the 30th June next.

Second Assistant Engineer Richard Inch, from the Richmond, and placed on waiting orders.

Boatswain Thomas Bennett, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.

MAY 20.—Lieutenant Murray S. Day, from the Coast Survey steamer *Hassler*, and granted a furlough for one year, with permission to apply for an extension. During this furlough Lieutenant Day is authorized to visit Japan, with a view of accepting temporary employment connected with a hydrographic survey.

REVOKED.

MAY 14.—The orders of First Assistant Engineer J. H. Harmony, to the Benicia.

MAY 20.—The orders of Chaplain J. R. Matthews, to the Naval Academy.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

MAY 16.—To Passed Assistant Paymaster John F. Tarbell for three months, with permission to visit Europe.

To Ensign Henry T. Stockton until the 1st October next, with permission to visit Europe.

The leave of absence of Medical Director Henry O. Mayo has been extended until the 1st June, 1874.

PLACED ON RETIRED LIST.

MAY 16.—Sailmaker George Thomas.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States which have been reported to the Surgeon-General of the U. S. Navy and chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery for the week ending May 17, 1873:

Wm. Norley, ordinary seaman (extra) May 7, U. S. steamer Richmond.

Charles Woodland, boatswain, May 11, Naval Hospital, Norfolk.

Thomas Carroll, boatswain's mate, April 11, U. S. steamer Guard.

Isaac Pearroy, ordinary seaman, April 11, U. S. steamer Congress.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

COMMANDER CHANDLER has succeeded in replacing the cable between Key West and Havana.

THE *Benicia*, having completed necessary repairs and taken in supply of provisions, left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, May 5, destined for Panama via the Mexican coast.

THE *Frolic* left New York, May 16, for St. John's, N. B., and will return with the survivors of Captain Hall's expedition.

THE *Plymouth* arrived at Cape Coast Castle April 1 from Cape Palmas and Elmina. In a day or two she expected to sail for Fernando Po. Officers and crew in good health.

THE *California* was inspected by Rear-Admiral Pennock at Honolulu April 7, and reported in highly satisfactory condition—commendable to the commanding and other officers of the ship.

THE Washington marine band on the 17th of May inaugurated in the President's grounds the semi-weekly summer concerts, which are to alternate between there and East Capitol Park.

THE *Powhatan* left Key West May 17 for Boston, having in tow the *Terror*. She will leave the *Terror* at

the mouth of the Delaware, so she can reach Philadelphia alone, and then proceed as above stated.

ADVICES from Panama of the 9th of May report the U. S. sloop *Portsmouth* arrived at Valparaiso on the 3d, twenty-eight hours from Talcahuano. She was to leave on April 14th for Honolulu direct. Passed Assistant Surgeon W. H. Jones reported on board for duty, March 23. She should be at Honolulu about June 1.

COMMODORE C. R. P. ROGERS, chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, and Civil Engineer W. P. S. Sanger, of the Navy Department, have gone to San Francisco for the purpose of inspecting the construction of the permanent dry dock at the Mare Island Navy-yard. They will be absent about a month.

THE annual examination of cadets at the Naval Academy commenced at Annapolis May 19, and will end on the 10th of June, when the diplomas to the graduating class will be distributed, and the exercises close until October 1. On June 5 the examination of all candidates who have been nominated to cadetship will be commenced, and continue till June 15.

THE U. S. Coast Survey steamer *Bache*, Captain Howell commanding, lately engaged in the survey of the Tortugas group of islands, sailed from Key West, Fla., May 13, and arrived at New York May 20. This work has been performed in open boats, giving them a nut-brown color, which indicates the character of the waters where they have made surveys, and also speaks for the constancy of their work.

BIDS were opened at the Treasury Department May 19 for the construction of one, two, or three revenue vessels. The bidders were: The Atlantic Works, of Boston; Portland Machine Works, of Portland, Me.; Chester Iron Works, of Chester, Pa.; E. J. Farley, of Baltimore; Malster & Donnell, of Baltimore; William L. Lance, of Norfolk; and William Wright & Co., of New York. The award will be made in a few days.

THE remains of the late Assistant Surgeon Willes, which were brought from Port-au-Prince to Key West by the *Wyoming* and transferred to the *Pohatan* for the purpose of being sent north, were again buried at Key West, on the 29th ultimo. Dr. Willes died of yellow fever and the season had so far advanced that it was deemed imprudent to bring the body to a northern port at this time.

THE Navy Department is having fitted up a tugboat which is to be used by Professor Baird in his examination of the fisheries along the Atlantic coast. The Professor will begin his investigation at Mount Desert, Me., and examine the feeding ground of the fishes, for the purpose of ascertaining the cause of the diminution of fish along the Atlantic coast—whether it arises from the want of more food or the inequality of that which exists.

A DESPATCH from San Francisco, May 16, 1853, reports the trial of Bogert by court-martial at Mare Island has ended. The prisoner made a clean breast of the transactions. On the receiving ship *Vermont*, he said, all he did was by direction of Paymaster Clarke. He confessed his desertion, and appealed to the judges that for all his offences he has suffered enough already. He has been indicted six times, imprisoned, and had a judgment for \$20,000 over his head four years. Decision was reserved.

THE circumstances of the grounding of the *Wachusett* on the evening of April 1 seems to have been as follows: About eight o'clock, when near the mouth of the Boghas Channel (entering the port of Alexandria, Egypt), she struck on the reef, parallel with which she had been running at slow speed. Her distance from the reef was supposed to be about a mile, and the leadman was reporting thirteen fathoms of water. Suddenly she shoaled to seven fathoms, when the helm was ordered and put immediately "hard-a-port," but too late, as she went on the reef. Her damages were repaired at the government dock. She lost about fifty feet of her false keel, sixty or seventy feet of her shoe, and some sheets of copper. She remained on the reef about two hours.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOSEPH F. GREEN returned to Key West May 5, in the *Worcester*, from a visit to Barbadoes, St. Pierre, Porto Cabello, Santiago de Cuba, and Kingston. He states that at the several ports visited the most friendly relations appeared to exist between our consular representatives and the local governments, and, with but one exception (that of Santiago de Cuba), the rights of our citizens and our commerce have been fully regarded. The exception referred to was the arrest and temporary detention at Santiago de Cuba of three deserters from the ship *Union*, of Philadelphia, whose release was secured by Captain Pattison, of the *Richmond*. Brigadier-General Morales, Governor of the district of Santiago de Cuba, visited the *Worcester*.

A KEY WEST, FLA., correspondent, under date of May 12, 1873, writes that the *Richmond* sailed on Saturday, the 10th, for Rio Janeiro, on her way to the North Pacific. The *Canandaigua* sailed the same day for New Orleans to convey our minister to Mexico. The *Pohatan* will probably tow the *Terror* to the capes of the Delaware in three or four days. Rear-Admiral G. H. Scott will relieve Rear-Admiral J. F. Green to-morrow, the 13th. Vessels present in Key West to-day: *Worcester*, *Pohatan*, *Shamout*, *Terror*, *Saugus*, and *Patience*. Lieutenant-Commander George E. Wingate, of the *Richmond*, was surveyed by a medical board, and Lieutenant North by last steamer. Lieutenant F. M. Gove has been transferred from the *Richmond* to the *Pohatan*; Lieutenant R. C. Derby from the *Pohatan* to the *Richmond*; Master N. J. K. Patch, ordered for duty in this squadron, has been ordered to the *Richmond*.

THE U. S. flagship *Pensacola*, with Rear-Admiral Steadman, was at Panama May 8. During the fresh outbreak of the revolution in Colombia the foreigners were protected at the American Consulate by fifty men from the U. S. steamers *Pensacola* and *Tuscarora*, and 150 men from the same ships guard the property of the Panama Railroad, which has not yet been molested. Another despatch says that Admiral Steadman, on receiving a rep-

resentation from the agent of the Pacific Mail and Panama Railroad Company and the foreign merchants of Panama, sent on shore 100 men to be stationed at the railroad station, and later another 100 men for the city. The citizens now feel secure under the protection of the United States troops. The Admiral, as well as the officers in charge of the guards stationed on shore, have acted in the noblest manner.

THE King and Queen of Greece, on the invitation of Rear-Admiral Alden, with a number of court officials visited the flagship *Wabash*, in the Piræus harbor, on the 13th of April; on which occasion their Majesties were received with the honors and courtesies due to their distinguished position. They lunched on board the vessel, and gave three hours of their time to the acceptance of the hospitalities and attentions extended to them, and with which they seemed to be well pleased. Two days afterward, the 15th, the Admiral and his staff, accompanied by U. S. Minister Francis and Mrs. Francis, dined with their Majesties at the palace and spent a most agreeable evening with them. Their Majesties made a second visit to the *Wabash* on the 18th of April, and also visited the *Wachusett*, which had just arrived from Alexandria. They remained over an hour on each vessel, and it is seldom such attentions are extended to our vessels of war by their Majesties as on these occasions. The interchange of courtesies were mutually gratifying. The *Wabash* and *Wachusett* left the harbor of Piræus on the morning of the 19th of April—the former for Smyrna and the latter for Malta and Barcelona. The *Wabash*, with the *Brooklyn*, is to be at Nice by the 1st of June.

TRULY a person who has once been in the United States Navy never ceases to cherish it, nor his desire to be "posted" on the changes that take place in it, ever lost, if we are to judge from the following application which has been received by the Secretary of the Navy for the latest Navy Register, from one of the survivors of the war of 1812:

OSWEGO, May 12, 1873.

To the Honorable Secretary of the United States Navy.

Sir: You will confer a favor by forwarding to me the latest U. S. Navy Register. I was clerk to Captain James Lawrence on board the U. S. ship *Wasp*, brig *Argus* and U. S. sloop-of-war *Hornet*. On arrival of the squadron at Boston, under command of Commodore John Rodgers, consisting of the frigate *President*, frigate *Congress*, sloop *Hornet* and brig *Argus*, I left the service and went to Washington. I received a midshipman's warrant, dated June 18, 1812, and was ordered to Sackett's Harbor. I remained on said station until peace was proclaimed. I fired a salute in block-house, Fort Tompkins, for the victory of Commodore Perry, on Lake Erie. Admiral W. B. Shubrick was a lieutenant on the *Hornet* when I was captain's clerk. I was at Washington when the cornerstone of the Capitol was laid, and saw General Washington when he reviewed the troops in Baltimore, in the summer of 1799. He died December 14, 1799.

I remain very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JACOB M. JACOBS.

N. B. I was born in the city of Baltimore, Md., December 4, 1777.

REFERENCE has been made to the fact of Captain Thomas Pattison having, on a recent visit in the *Richmond*, under his command, to Santiago de Cuba, secured the release of three American seamen who were being tried by the Cuban authorities for their lives. The facts in the case appear to be as follows: On the morning of the 17th of March, about two o'clock, three sailors belonging to the American bark *Union*, of Philadelphia, then lying in the port of Santiago de Cuba, deserted in the ship's boat, proceeded out the harbor and down the coast some forty miles to the westward, where they were picked up by the Spanish supply steamer *Cantabro* the following day, and brought back to Santiago de Cuba. The Consul, A. M. Young, Esq., immediately after the desertion of the men, received notice of the fact from the master of the bark, and communicated the same to the captain of the port, and learned on the 24th that they were being tried by a military tribunal. Such proceedings were earnestly protested against by the Consul, who was denied the right of being present at the trial. He finally demanded the seamen as deserters, and this seems to have been the state of the case on the arrival of the *Richmond* at Santiago de Cuba, April 7. The following day Captain Pattison, accompanied by the Consul and Vice-Consul, called officially on the Governor of the department, and, after an exchange of the customary courtesies, stated the facts regarding these men as they had been made known to him, and expressed the hope that they would be delivered up either to him or to the United States Consul as deserters—the only charge which in justice could be brought against them. Quite a correspondence passed between Captain Pattison and His Excellency, the Governor of the Oriental Department, which resulted in a final demand from the former for the surrender of the prisoners, denying the right of the authorities to try them by either a military or civil tribunal. To this the Governor replied that he was authorized by telegraph by the Captain-General to release the prisoners if no proof of criminality appeared against them other than that of desertion. On the 11th of April Captain Pattison was informed by the Governor that, on a review of the proceedings of the suit, both by the Fiscal and the Auditor of War, no suspicion could be found or sustained that the men had been guilty of any crime sufficient to impose on them any correction, and that they would be delivered up to him, which was done the same evening. The action of Captain Pattison on this occasion was marked by commendable firmness, and at the same time was without rashness. The United States Consul seems also to have looked well to the interests committed to his charge, and, between the two, an affair which promised unpleasant consequences to the reckless and undutiful seamen, and perhaps a rupture of amicable relations between the two governments concerned, was pleasantly and happily terminated.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

DECORATION DAY.

BY MAJOR THEO. J. ECKERSON, U. S. ARMY.

Four hundred thousand men,
The good, the brave, the true,
On battle plain, in prison pen,
Lie dead for me and you!
Four hundred thousand of the brave
Have made our ransomed soil their grave,
For me and you!
Good friend, for me and you!

Yes, sir, I'm the Superintendent, walk in, please, and have a chair—
There's a heavy fog this morning, and it sort o' ebills the air,
But the sun is breaking through it, and I reckon we may say
That we're going to have a beauty this thirtieth of May.
The Lodge?—why, yer, its cosy and comfortable enough
For an old and broken soldier who is used to takin' it rough;
And the Quartermaster-General does all that can be done
To fix us—and why wouldn't he? the war cost him a son!

My pet Army? Yes, Lord bless you! why, here they lie in rows,
And I know each soldier's name by heart, as far as naming goes;
That dozen rows out yonder where you see that pile of stone,
Is the left flank of my army—the brigade of the "Unknown!"
But they'll get their share of flowers in the strewing of to-day,
And you'll see some wet eyelashes there this thirtieth of May;
For the Union heart claims all of them on this proud day of ours,
And it doesn't take a fancy name to fetch the tears and flowers!

Long service? Well, I've had my share, and forty years ago
I hunted in the everglades to catch the Indian foe;
I fought at Okeechobee in old "Rough and Ready's" band,
And tramped five long and weary years through Florida's burning sand.
On the field of Palo Alto, at Resaca, too, I fought,
Where the loss of noble fellows made our victories dearly bought;
In Taylor's ranks at Monterey I met Ampudia's crew,
Where the Third went in three hundred and came out seventy-two!

Yes, Grant was there—on every field he met the tawny foe,
From the start at Palo Alto to the halt in Mexico;
And the boys of our brigade took heart, as to the front they ran,
At the words of cheer that met them from that young and gallant man!
They tell me he's not changed a bit since he's the nation's head,
And I know that he'll not soon forget our nation's Union dead,
For I read that last year in the storm the thirtieth day of May
He scattered flowers at Arlington on Decoration Day.

Do I find it lonesome? No, sir; I sit for many a night
At the foot of that old flagstaff, when the moon is shining bright,
And the wind is whistling hoarsely, and the rushing of the blast
Makes the halyards flap a gay tattoo against the towering mast,
And my memory gathers round me all the comrades brave I knew,
From Bull Run to Appomattox—now reposing 'neath the dew—
Then I fall asleep and dream of these my comrades with the dead,
Till I waken with the chilliness and totter off to bed.

Then it makes up for the loneliness, this thirtieth day of May,
When I meet the same good faces I have seen here many a day—
Fathers, mothers, sisters, brothers, Union friends, who gladly come
To scatter spring's bright flowers o'er their lost ones' early tomb!
Ah! it makes my old frame tremble when I see the falling tear
From eyes that speak the love that brings the annual pilgrims here;
And when some stricken mother vents her grief in accents low,
Then I'm hurried back to childhood—ah, God! that's long ago!

I'm looking forward, knowing that when I'm dead and gone,
And in one of these neat grassy rows they plant the usual stone,
Some true lover of the Union will, with kind and faithful hand,
Drop roses on the grave of one who fought to save the land!

Well, I see the crowd is coming, so we'll step out, if you please.
That's my bench, there in the shadow of those two tall willow trees—
There's my crutches—thank you kindly—you may help me over the sill—
Sir? my leg? oh, that lies buried at the foot of Malvern Hill!

A HUNGRY SOLDIER'S OPINION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The reason why so many men desert from the Army in the beginning of the year must be, no doubt, attributed to the insufficiency of the ration now allowed by law to the enlisted men of the U. S. Army. From a long personal observation I am convinced that nearly one-half, if not more, of the desertions in the Army occur in consequence of the small ration. In my opinion a very little increase would prevent many desertions and would make the men more contented.

The complaint among the men is that for want of subsistence they are not able to do a hard day's duty without spending a part of their monthly pay to sustain them.

By giving the same ration as was issued during our late war, ten pounds of rice and fifteen pounds of beans per 100 rations would satisfy the men. This allowance was reduced at the close of the war to ten pounds of rice, or fifteen pounds of beans—either one or the other. (The ration during the war was the same as now, viz., ten pounds of rice or fifteen pounds of beans.—ED. JOURNAL.) If ten pounds of rice or fifteen pounds of beans are taken and boiled for soup for 100 men, it is only sufficient for fifty men, or only half enough. If both rice and beans would be allowed again, sufficient soup could be made therefrom. In lieu of rice it would be preferable to have barley or hominy issued, as rice is not very well liked by the men. Barley or hominy would go just as far as rice, and would give a change in the diet, and is very good, substantial food.

The bread ration is also very small, and should be at least increased to twenty-two ounces again. This would give for breakfast six ounces, dinner six ounces, and for supper ten ounces. The reason for giving ten ounces for supper is on account of the meat ration being only large enough for two meals, breakfast and dinner, leaving nothing to eat for supper but bread. Ten ounces of it would be enough to satisfy a man after doing a half day's duty; with the present ration he has but six ounces for each meal by dividing the ration in three equal portions. A soldier looks with scorn upon the small piece of bread of six ounces laid before him upon which to make his supper, and that small piece of bread must do him from 6 o'clock P. M. until 6 o'clock A. M.

Tea is a rarity among the men in the Army in consequence of the small allowance—one and a half pounds for 100 rations. This should be increased to at least two pounds per 100 rations, the money value of which would be near that of coffee. Ten pounds of coffee is allowed for 100 rations at a cost of about \$2. The value of the present tea ration is about \$1.35, there not being enough to make good tea. It is not drawn from the Commissary, and the men have to do without it or else purchase some out of their monthly pay should they desire to have it.

At posts where a garden is provided for the benefit of the men, vegetables can be raised to supply their wants during the summer and fall; but if no garden is at the post, vegetables have to be bought at high rates from funds accumulated from savings of the small rations, or else do without them, as vegetables are not issued to the Army as a part of the ration.

A certain amount of fund has to be made from the rations to provide for mess furniture, at a cost of at least thirty dollars a year in each company, and that expenditure cannot be avoided.

The proposed increase of rations would be about two dollars per hundred rations, which amount could be easily saved the Government on paper, postage, travelling allowance for officers and witnesses to general court-martial convened for trial of apprehended deserters, who are now leaving the Army disgusted at not having a sufficient quantity of food, and would, in my opinion, improve the morale of the Army. G. Z.

HOW A PATRIOT WAS TREATED.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: An article which appeared in the editorial columns of the Chicago Tribune last December, giving an account of the neglect, while living, and of the subsequent attempt to atone for it after death had made it impossible, of the late General C. O. Loomis, touched a chord of sympathy in the hearts of many a soldier who never knew him, and which, let us hope, will not cease to vibrate as long as there are objects living to whom the country can show a just appreciation of the sacrifices they made that our country might live among the nations of the earth! Now it may be, to one who studies human nature carefully, perfectly natural for most people to combine and pour out their laudations and substantial benefits upon the really deserving, who yet are not in need of the latter proof of gratitude in any sense of the word. It is to this circumstance that I wish to call the attention of the public, as conveying to many poor in purse who have served their country faithfully, and (as in the case of General Loomis) a sad feeling of the partial bestowment of some return for the sacrifices they have freely made. To make the matter plain, there are continually arising instances of proposals to bestow large sums of money upon families when an officer dies, who really do not need it, while there are now plenty of officers and soldiers who are struggling with poverty, and nobody cares for them, or seems to wish to care for them, till some public notice is made of their worth when they are past all chance of benefit from others. Mr. Stanton died in Washington just on the eve of taking his seat on the bench of the Supreme Court. At the time he was well off, and left a large patrimony to his family. What

did Congress do? It voted to his widow some \$50,000 as a portion of the salary which he would have earned had he lived. Mr. Stanton did the best of service for his country when patriotism was at a premium, but like all Government officers he received a fair salary and was a rich man.

But mark you, there was an officer at the same time hanging on the skirts of members of Congress, endeavoring to obtain a little over a year's back pay for services rendered before being mustered in, and the plea of economy was put in bar to his claim and it was refused.

Now there are cases, if not as aggravated as that of General Loomis, which call for some sympathy and action. An officer who

"Left a leg at Petersburg,"

has suggested that a society might be formed to take cases of real hardship under consideration, and a fund be raised to succor such as are really deserving.

To "grease a fat sow," i. e., for the rich to give to the rich, is the custom of the world. But the divine law is to "give, hoping for nothing in return." This one-legged gentleman, feeling his own helplessness, is willing to help others according to his ability. He says: "I am willing to be one who will give \$50, and regularly \$10 per annum, to help make up a fund for the relief of any officer who served in the war of the rebellion who may need pecuniary assistance." A SOLDIER OF '61.

FIGHTING THE MODOCS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The Modocs are doubtless pretty tough subjects to deal with, though it is difficult for some people to understand why more than a thousand Regular troops have been put in motion after threescore savages. There is dread of the contagion of their example, and the nature of their present, or at least late position, gives them great advantages; but probably fifty frontiersmen could easily be found who would contract, at \$500 a scalp, to dispose of the Modocs forever.

I suppose the Fourth Artillery were pretty well filled up with recruits before leaving for California, and that the war is mainly waged on our part with this material, not the best in the world for such service. Even had they been drilled into perfect acquaintance with garrison routine, experience, from Braddock's defeat down through Dade's massacre, shows that while the Regular knows how to die, he does not always know how to shoot. He can stand up in regimental line and fire away obedient to the least lip of the bugle, encouraged by the friendly elbow of his neighbor; but when it is time to take to the rocks, each couple for itself, and one always with levelled barrel, his memories of the lanes of Cork, or the wharves of Hamburg, even when intensified by an occasional full-dress parade, do not respond with precedents.

It takes a long and thorough course of frontier life to qualify for that. But when, besides these drawbacks, the company commander takes the field with any great proportion of raw hands of the character usually furnished by the recruiting office—doubtless the best it can get—his heart may well fail him, however diligent he may have been in target practice and skirmish drill, with the remnant left out of the daily, and extra, and special duty details which regularly swallow the smartest of the lot and leave the boobies for school and exercise.

And just now my eye falls upon High Private Peter Blob, a recent consignment to me from general depot, and I try to imagine what Blob and I would do with the Modocs. He is one of those amorphous agglutinations of bone and flesh, utterly incapable of any uniformity of motion, or regularity of position—splay-footed, knock-kneed, pumpkin-bellied, round-shouldered, huge-headed, beyond all possibility of being drilled, padded, or buttoned into any attitude of tactics—a physical aberration, the type of which is well known in the service; too lazy to desert and too good-natured to be punished, and thus finally permitted in despair to subside into the company kitchen among pots and kettles, or put permanently at whitewashing the woodshed, but always turning up at general reviews to annoy the command and disgust the inspector. When Blob goes out to target practice he devotes himself solely to getting his gun off, no matter at what or when. He always shuts both eyes, opens his mouth, and pulls away. He will always do so to all eternity. Explanations, suggestions, and even the guard-house, are utterly lost upon him. However capacious his brain, but one idea swells and fills it to the exclusion of all else, and that is to furiously, blindly tug at the trigger until that awful roar comes and goes and is got rid of. The safety of the company about him, of the spectators on either side, of the watch opposite at the target, are entirely minor considerations; and as for the target itself, Blob ignores that altogether.

This is no fancy sketch. Every company in service has these men. The Army is their city of refuge, and they are more common than Kelly or Smith. They are good for keeping the commissary storehouses clean, their irregular outline constitutes a fine lay figure on which to display the graceful proportions of a number-4 tonic—when the quartermaster has any; they can hunt Ku-Klux, for there is a look of vast stolidity about them which those swamp-snipe mistake for determination, but as for fighting the Modocs—

NARY TIME.

THE MARINE CORPS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Permit me to remark, in reference to a letter in your last issue touching the "Clothing of the Marine Corps," that the clothing at present issued us is vastly superior in quality and manufacture to that worn by our comrades of the Army. The cost is to us a question only of speculation, our allowance not being "so much money," but "so many pieces of clothing," the same holding good, no matter what the contract price; hence a high price of clothing cannot be otherwise than beneficial to economical men, who, on discharge, receive the

money value, according to the contract figures then ruling, of clothing to their credit. Truly yours,

"SLACK END OF THE LINE."

MARINE BARRACKS, BROOKLYN, N. Y., May 18.

A BELIEVER IN BULLION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: Amongst several other grievances which call for redress, that of currency payments to troops on this coast is one of, if not the greatest, of them all; for instance, the Government pays a private soldier the immense sum of \$13 per month, which, after deduction from the pay of \$26 for two months for the Soldier's Home, tobacco, and the laundress, leaves him the sum of \$23 39, currency. Perhaps in the East this amount might do him some good; but out on the Pacific slope he must first change his greenbacks into coin, losing thereby from 14 to 16 cents on every dollar, so that in reality instead of \$23 39 he has only \$18 80; quite a material difference in an unfortunate soldier's pay.

Now, Mr. Editor, I would like to ask why the troops on this coast cannot be paid in coin? for most assuredly, although I have no doubt unintentionally, a very great injustice is done the soldier on each and every pay day. Surely if Congress can vote itself an increase of each member's individual salary, it can also make some provision to secure us our rights and enable men serving on the Pacific to receive the full pay allowed them by law.

A DOUBLE EAGLE.

FORT VANCOUVER, W. T., April 18, 1873.

NAVAL COMPETITIVE EXAMINATIONS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The present system of competitive examinations for promotions to ensign has many disadvantages. The four years' test at the Naval Academy should be sufficient to determine the relative capacity of officers, but if examinations after graduation are necessary, would it not be better if they could take place under different auspices?

At present the whole of a class is never examined at the same time, and rarely does the same board examine all of them. Now, in order that these examinations should be uniform and just, it is manifestly indispensable that each man of a class should be examined under the same circumstances, at the same time, and by the same officers. As it now stands, six months or more elapse between the appearance of the first midshipman before the board and the appearance of the last. It is clear that those last examined have a great advantage—six months more study and six months more experience.

The academic standing should be final. If the cadet midshipmen understand that their position upon leaving Annapolis will only weigh two-thirds in the determination of their final places in the Register, will they be so eager to pass well, or will they consider their graduating standing of so much moment? If it is the intention of the Department to continue the competitive examinations, it is of vital importance to the midshipmen concerned that the whole of a class eligible for promotion should compete before the same board of examiners, and at the same time. B.

THE RETIRED LIST.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal.

SIR: The New York Herald recently alluded to the probable retirement of Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cook, U. S. Army, now in command of the Department of the Lakes, from active service. General Cook has four seniors in years on the active list, who, in point of ability and efficiency have never been his superiors; but not belonging to the staff of the Army, where all retiring seems to have ceased, I presume he must pass away, leaving to that branch of the service the absence of new blood and energy which we all think it needs.

The following shows the ages of the only graduates of the U. S. Military Academy, on July 1, 1873, now on the active list of the Army, who can be retired by the President as over sixty-two years:

1. Brigadier-General A. B. Eaton, commissary-general of subsistence, 67 years 1 month.
2. Major F. E. Hunt, Pay Department, 64 years 5 months.
3. Colonel G. W. Callum, Corps of Engineers, 64 years 4 months.
4. Colonel R. H. K. Whitely, Ordnance Department, 64 years 2 months.
5. Brigadier-General P. St. G. Cook, U. S. Army, 64 years.
6. Brigadier-General A. A. Humphreys, Corps of Engineers, 63 years 9 months.
7. Colonel J. N. Macomb, Corps of Engineers, 62 years.

A singular fact that but one line officer is on the list. We ask fair play from the President and Secretary of War. AN INVOLUNTARY RETIRED LINE OFFICER.

NEW YORK CITY.

SYLVESTER KRUKA, the celebrated Russian gunsmith, whose system is widely known in the Russian army, recently published a pamphlet concerning his new invention, which he names the Kruka Pulmet (hand-mitrailleur), and describes as a light hand weapon of simple construction, entirely different from the French weapon of the same name, and which every soldier can conveniently carry with him in any campaign. The inventor holds that his weapon is less complicated and cheaper than the Weondl rifle—fires with extraordinary rapidity, and requires much less manipulation while loading. It is also especially recommended for cavalry use.

GERMANY has determined to build 8 frigates, 6 corvettes, 7 monitors, 2 batteries, all iron-clad, and 20 corvettes, 18 cannon-boats, 2 artillery ships, 3 sailing-brigs, and 23 torpedo-boats.

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The Commission on the Transit of Venus expect to establish stations, if the consent of the respective governments is obtained, as follows: Two in Japan, neighborhood of Yokohama and Nagasaki; one in China, at Tien-tsin or Shanghai; one at Hobart-town, Tasmania; one at southern part of New Zealand, and one at Auckland or Campbell Island.

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Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype it, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in a Post Office money order, United States funds, or Quartermasters', Paymasters', or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH. Where none of these can be procured, send the money, but always in a registered letter. The registration fee has been reduced to fifteen cents, and the present registration system has been found by the postal authorities to be virtually an absolute protection against losses by mail. All postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

We are forced to add an extra four pages to the Journal this week, to make room for the very full report we publish of the proceedings of the Army societies at New Haven. This is the only report thus far published that approaches anything like completeness. The historical address of General Devens, on the battle of Gettysburg, is of permanent, as well as of present value, and will interest all. It forms an excellent companion piece to the testimony of General Sherman in regard to the closing operations of his Army, which we complete. Certainly, our readers will not want for interesting matter this week; and for the encouragement of those solicitous friends who were concerned to know what this Journal would do when the war of the Rebellion closed, we would point to the fact that it not only lives and flourishes, but has seen no time in its history when it had more reason to congratulate itself upon its immediate prosperity, or upon its prospects for the future.

POWER OF STATE COURTS.

A CASE has, within a few days, been decided in the Probate Court of Hamilton County, Cincinnati, Ohio, which involves a principal of great importance to the National Government. The mother of Recruit L. A. HARRIS Jr., General Service U. S. Army, made an application for a writ of *habeas corpus* on the ground of minority which the Hon. WILLIAM TILDEN, probate judge, granted. How it came that the soldier was produced in court and a quasi jurisdiction thus conferred, does not appear. Suffice it, that full and respectful return was made, and the temporary commanding officer, Newport Barracks, Kentucky, came over into Ohio with the recruit and appeared in the local court. The United States District Attorney also appeared and raised the question of jurisdiction and that the State Court had no right to disturb the custody of the military officers of the United States so soon as it should be made to appear that the soldier was held as indicated. The judge, however, insisted on hearing the case on its merits and ordered the release of the soldier from military custody on the ground of minority. According to the *Cincinnati Commercial*, the following conversation between the court and Major J. N. G. WHISTLER then occurred:

Major WHISTLER here inquired where the jurisdiction of the court would end?

COURT.—At the door of the Court-house. I would remark, Colonel, I have been on the point of arresting you for bringing soldiers about the court room who had no business here.

BREVET-COLONEL WHISTLER.—I have brought nobody here except those I intended to use as witnesses.

COURT.—You have brought these men here with uniform on, and you ought to have been confined for contempt of court. (A small squad of soldiers had been waiting in the hall outside of the court room, apparently waiting the termination of the judicial proceedings.—REP.)

COLONEL WHISTLER.—These men were brought here as witnesses.

COURT.—If I had not been one of the most lenient men that ever occupied this bench you would have been sent to jail for contempt.

COLONEL WHISTLER.—I was only obeying orders.

COURT.—If the Government gave you such orders, all I have to say is that they are disgraceful to a Republican Government.

COLONEL WHISTLER.—Give me your decision if you please.

COURT.—The prisoner is discharged, on the affidavit of his mother that he is under age.

On this, the *Cincinnati Enquirer*, editorially says, (May 3):Judge TILDEN of the Probate Court has some knowledge of the writ of *habeas corpus* and some appreciation of the rights of his court. His prompt and decisive action yesterday was commendable.

If the Judge could have satisfied himself that a file of soldiers had been brought to the court room to interfere with his administration of justice (P) he would have increased our respect by sending the commandant of Newport Barracks to jail. But the reprimand administered to Colonel WHISTLER was a good thing.

It is only a year ago that the United States Su-

preme Court in the case of Recruit TARBLE, taken up by Lieutenant GARDNER, from the Wisconsin courts, solemnly and almost unanimously decided on this identical point raised in the State Court, "that a State judge has no jurisdiction to continue proceedings under a writ of *habeas corpus*, or even issue it, for the discharge of a person held under the authority or claim and color of authority of the United States, by an officer of that Government, when he is apprised by the return of that fact. Such authority vests wholly with the courts of the United States," said the court: "If a party thus held be illegally imprisoned it is for the courts or judicial officers of the United States, and those courts or officers alone, to grant him release." This decision was published to the Army in General Orders No. 16, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of April 16, 1872. In the case under consideration that of Recruit LEWIS, the Probate Court, even if jurisdiction had been unquestioned, could not lawfully have caused the soldier to be brought from another State. The return being respectful and full, and conveying all needed information, it was sufficient for the District Attorney to present it without either the soldier being produced or the respondent, his commanding officer, to appear. The entire proceedings of the Probate Court after presentation of the return, were, in the language of the Supreme Court, *coram non judice* and void, and the soldier should not have been permitted to depart from military custody. Had Colonel WHISTLER been arrested for the alleged contempt of court, his release could at once have been obtained on a *habeas corpus* from the United States Circuit or District Court, and a suit for false imprisonment, with exemplary damages, open to him. It is only in February last that a similar case occurred in St. Louis.

Colonel B. H. GRIERSON, Tenth Cavalry superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service, was served with a writ of *habeas corpus* to produce a soldier for minority. He made respectful and full return through the District Attorney to the State Court of criminal correction, but declined to produce the soldier and did not submit himself to the jurisdiction of the court by appearing in person. The court insisted on the soldier's production, and, on motion, directed a writ of attachment for contempt of court to issue against Colonel GRIERSON. Lieutenant GARDNER, First Artillery, by direction of the Secretary of War, was then associated in the defence of Colonel GRIERSON. The latter thereupon shut himself up in the arsenal and refused to be arrested by the sheriff, although had he been so arrested, there is no doubt that United States District Judge TREAT would have released him summarily on *habeas corpus*. At this stage of the case the court came to the determination to hear additional argument as to the rights of the United States as maintained by its constituted authorities. The result was that the State Court revoked its writ of attachment and dismissed the *habeas corpus* on the ground of want of jurisdiction. The action of Judge TILDEN of the Probate Court, in Ohio, after the filing of Colonel WHISTLER's return, was an act of lawless violence against the authority and rightful jurisdiction of the United States, and we trust, if the soldier has not already been re-arrested and returned to military duty, that such course will be, at once, taken, to the end that all may know, in the language of the Supreme Court, that the National Government is supreme in the exercise of the powers constitutionally conferred upon it.

THE *Juniata*, now at New York, will not for the present be employed in making soundings to Bermuda for telegraphic purposes. Her instruments have been landed and such special equipments as were intended for this service. A delay or disappointment has occurred in getting means which were essential to a successful accomplishment of the work. She was well provided with an outfit for obtaining depths under ordinary circumstances and at intervals of distance sufficient to give a general idea of the bottom of the sea, but not with such an outfit as this occasion seemed to demand. The route between New York and Bermuda is considered of the very greatest importance, as it crosses the Gulf Stream, the depth of which has long been a disputed point, and the character of whose bottom has not been satisfactorily determined. A vessel entering

upon such a line of soundings should be prepared with every possible or known appliance for penetrating depths, and securing specimens, and determining the character of the bottom. The project has not been abandoned, but is liable to be taken up at any time, when the necessary appliances can be obtained.

As we have already announced, the board appointed to select a breech-loading arm for the Army have made their report, which will soon be made public. It has already transpired, that the decision of the board was in favor of the Springfield. The reports from the Army showed a very decided preponderance in favor of this arm. Ninety-nine American arms of various kinds were tested, all of them most thoroughly. The following foreign arms were also examined: The Chassepot, needle-guns, deedle-guns improved, Mauser, Werndt, Vetterlein, and Martini Henry.

After reciting the styles of the various arms presented, and the tests to which they were subjected, the Board report that they were tested for rapidity of firing by the expert, and also by a party of old soldiers and recruits. Without particularizing the special favorable or unfavorable features of each system, fully shown by other portions of the record, the Board has been brought to the conclusion, from their own experiments as well as from the great mass of confirmatory testimony obtained from the Army in the field, that the Springfield gun, No. 99, of all those presented is the best suited for our Army. They, therefore,

Resolved, That the board recommend that the Springfield breech-loading system be adopted for the military service of the United States in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled, "An act making appropriations for the support of the Army for the year ending June 30, 1873, and for other purposes," approved June 6, 1872.

In further accordance with the favorable impressions produced by the trials of these last selected arms, the Board feel it their duty to make the recommendations embodied in the following resolutions, viz.:

Whereas, The Eliot system has exhibited remarkable facility of manipulation in requiring but one hand to work it, and therefore rendering it especially adapted to the mounted service; therefore, be it.

Resolved, That it be recommended that a limited number of carbines be made after this system for issue to the mounted service for trial in the field.

It was further resolved "that, in the opinion of the Board, the adoption of magazine guns for the military service by all nations is only a question of time; that whenever an arm shall be devised which shall be as effective as a single breech-loader, as the best of the existing single breech-loading arms, and at the same time shall possess a safe and easily-manipulated magazine, every consideration of public policy will require its adoption." And further, "that the experiments before the Board with the magazine carbine made on the Ward-Burton system at the Springfield Armory, and using the Metcalf cartridge, have so impressed the board with the merits of this gun that they consider it as more nearly fulfilling the conditions above specified than any other magazine gun tried by them, or of which they have any knowledge: therefore, while unwilling to recommend the immediate adoption of this system in the face of the unanimous reports from the Army against the Ward-Burton single-loader, it does recommend that a small number of magazine muskets be made on this plan for further trial in the field. The report is signed by ALFRED H. TERRY, brigadier general, president; PETER V. HAGNER, colonel of ordnance; HENRY B. CLITZ, colonel Tenth Infantry; MARCUS A. RENO, major Seventh Cavalry; LA RHETT L. LIVINGSTON, captain Third Artillery; HENRY METCALFE, second lieutenant ordnance, recorder.

The recommendation of the board that the Springfield breech-loading system be adopted for the military service, and that 45-100 of an inch calibre be adopted for all small arms, has been approved by the Chief of Ordnance and the Secretary of War. But as the law of June 6, 1872, expressly provides that the system adopted "shall be the only one to be used by the Ordnance Department in the manufacture of muskets and carbines for the military service," and as the Springfield system, as recommended, is adopted, the law thereby works a prohibition against the manufacture of the Ward-Burton magazine and the Eliot gun for trial, as recommended by the board. The recommendation is therefore disapproved.

In keeping with what the Board have to say on the subject of magazine guns, we would call attention to the description of the Winchester arm, which we publish in connection with our report of the proceedings of the Army societies at New Haven, where the Winchester Arms Factory is located.

THE latest news from the Department of the Columbia is to the effect that Captain JACK is making his way towards the Pitt River Indians, with our troops under PERRY and HASBROUCK in pursuit. Batteries A and K, Fourth Artillery, remain in camp at the lava beds. The following despatch has been received by General SHERMAN:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 20, 1873.
General DAVIS reports a fight with the Indians on the 10th inst. The Indians were whipped and ran away. Mounted troops have gone in pursuit of them, and have not been heard from since the 14th inst.

J. M. SCHOFIELD,
Major-General Commanding.
General SCHOFIELD has accepted the services of a company of fifty volunteer sharpshooters, who are to be provided with rations and are to find their own arms.

Washington despatches to the daily papers report that a deficiency in the appropriation for feeding the Arizona Indians is likely to embarrass General Crook in carrying out his arrangements with the Apaches he has forced on to the reservations.

THE "Archiv für die Artillerie und Ingenieur Officiere," edited by Lieutenant-General VON NEUMANN, and published in Berlin by MITTLER & SOHN, is a periodical exclusively devoted to artillery interests, and one that cannot be too highly recommended. Our ordnance officers will find No. 2 of the thirty-seventh volume especially attractive, as it contains an able and somewhat exhaustive article by the editor, entitled, "the fundamental laws of the motion of bodies, and their application to shooting," which attacks some of General RODMAN's favorite theories. VON NEUMANN is ready to admit that the Rodman apparatus measures something, but holds that whatever that something is it escapes a scientific definition and is not the highest degree of explosive force that has been active in the gun-barrel. This point he seeks to demonstrate in a series of nice algebraic formulas.

ARRANGEMENTS are being rapidly perfected to have all the troops furnished with new uniforms by the 1st of July. The new uniform, which has already been issued to a portion of the troops in this vicinity, is a decided improvement on the old pattern and cannot fail to give a soldier that pride in his personal appearance which is so essential a part of military discipline.

THE Artillery Association, Army of the Potomac, will hold its second annual meeting on Wednesday, June 4, at the Army and Navy Club House, 21 West 27th street, New York, commencing at 11 o'clock, A. M. Members intending to be present will please notify the secretary by the 30th inst., in order that proper arrangements may be made. A circular has been issued, signed by the president, General W. F. Barry, and the secretary, General C. S. Wainwright, announcing that any officers who served with the Artillery Corps in the Army of the Potomac, wishing to be present at the meeting, and who are not members of the Association, should send in their application for membership at once to the Secretary, addressed to Rhinebeck, New York.

THE Scranton, Penn., *Republican* announces the death of General Amos N. Meybert, at that borough, on the 10th of May. On the breaking out of the rebellion, this officer, who was in command of the Luzerne district, with characteristic promptness and patriotism devoted his earnest attention to the raising of troops for the three months' service and for the war, for which he received the thanks of Governor Curtin. He was an officer of commanding presence, and characterized by a suavity and kindness of manner, which secured for him a popularity which never waned. General Meybert, before the war, was a banker at Scranton, where he had his principal residence. He owned a handsome estate at Tarrytown, N. Y., where, during the summer months, he resided with his family. His funeral was one of the largest ever known in Scranton, where his death is sincerely regretted by a large circle of friends.

MESSRS. HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN have removed their military goods establishment from No. 540 Broadway to No. 7 Bond street, near by. The Messrs. Horstmann have a house in Philadelphia, as well, corner Fifth and Cherry streets, and one in Paris at No. 38 Rue Meslay. No firm is better known to the Army, Navy, and the Militia, and their long experience in their business has given them a wide reputation among those who have had occasion to avail themselves of the resources of their extensive establishment, which dates its existence to the period immediately succeeding the war of 1812.

THE ARMY REUNIONS.

In the brief account published last week we gave some idea of the character of the meeting of the Army Societies held at New Haven last week. Any one who questions whether the old spirit of *camaraderie*, to which our war gave birth, is still alive, needed only to be present to have his doubts set at rest. Everything conspired to the success of the occasion; the weather was charming and the beautiful City of Elm, wore its most delightful garb; there was an unusual gathering of notables, and the presence of so many of the old army leaders awakened the greatest enthusiasm among the soldiers and the people. There was Grant, promoted from the head of the Army to the head of the nation; Sherman his great successor; the Lieutenant-General, who, wherever he appears shows himself the very incarnation of popular enthusiasm; Hancock, McDowell, Gibbon, Upton, and Ingalls, of the Army; Burnside, Franklin and Robinson and Devins and "Joe" Hawley, who happily for the success of such a meeting can talk as well as they fought. The members of the various societies began to arrive on the morning of Tuesday, and every train for the next thirty-six hours came loaded with additions. Ample preparations had been made for the entertainment of all the guests, the chief of whom found a hospitable welcome in the homes of the leading citizens of New Haven. Ex-Governor Hawley came down from his residence in Hartford to New Haven early in the week to greet his old comrades, and devoted himself entirely to them during the gathering, anxious to see that Connecticut should in no way fail to give proper expression to her hospitable feelings. The State-house was placed at the disposal of the various committees who had their head-quarters there and officials and citizens vied with each other to make the occasion a pleasant one for all.

THE CORPS MEETINGS.

The proceedings opened with the meeting of the Ninth Corps on Tuesday. The following were chosen officers for the ensuing year:

President—A. E. Burnside.
Vice-President—General R. B. Potter, New York city.
Treasurer—Colonel D. A. Pell, of New York.
Secretary—Colonel D. R. Larned, of New York.
Recording Secretary—General G. H. McKibben, of New York.

The Ninth Corps banquet took place in the evening, General Burnside presiding. Toasts were responded to by Major McCafferty, General Van Zandt, Lieutenant-Governor Wayland, Governor Buckingham, Mayor Lewis, Rev. Dr. Porter, General Gibbon, General Devins, General Hartman, General Sharpe, Rev. Mr. Woodbury, Captain Ball, General Sargent, General Davies and Colonel Metcalf.

The Sixth corps held its reunion at Loomis' Temple of Music, at 10 o'clock, on the forenoon of Wednesday, about sixty officers being present. The meeting was called to order, in the absence of General Wright, by the Vice President, General Shaler, of New York.

A letter was read from General Wright, who expressed his regret that illness prevented him from being present. General Shaler introduced the business of the meeting with a few introductory remarks which were warmly applauded. The roll was called and the minutes of the last meeting were adopted as printed. The officers presented their reports. The Treasurer, Colonel Truesdale, announced that he had received \$108.25 and expended \$63.25. Colonel Smith reported from the Committee on Membership that their efforts during the year had resulted in considerable addition to the roll. A proposition was made to admit civilians distinguished for patriotic services to membership. The object was to open the doors to Mr. Edwin Kenney, who distinguished himself at the battle of Fair Oaks as a volunteer in the regiment to which his son, whom he was visiting at the time, was attached as a lieutenant. The resolution was not adopted, but the gentleman was invited to attend all the meetings of the corps as a guest. The Committee on Resolutions, Colonel Latta, chairman, were instructed to tend the condolence of the Society to the friends of Colonel De Peyster, whose death had occurred since the last meeting.

The time and place of the next meeting it was agreed should be the same with that of the Army of the Potomac. General Wright, in his letter, suggested that the Sixth corps meet in addition to their coming together with the Army of the Potomac, once a year as an independent organization. He proposed as a day of meeting, the anniversary of the fight at Rappahannock Station; but this was objected to as being too near election day. The third of May was suggested, the anniversary of the fight at Marye's Heights, but neither were decided upon; and upon the suggestion of General Upton that such a meeting of the corps would detract from the interest of the general army meeting, the question was laid over.

(Continued on Page 657.)

FROM ATLANTA TO RICHMOND.

(Concluded from last week.)

I CANNOT tell you how long this cotton had been burning before we reached Columbia; I say it was burning when we got there. The bridge and the depot buildings, a day or a day and a half before we crossed, had been burned down, and were smouldering; we could see it across the river, not further than from here (the office of the British and American Mixed Commission, near the Treasury Department) to the President's house. Burning cotton flies in the air as many as 600 feet; yes, I saw it fly probably from 400 or 500 yards—1,500 feet in distance; up in the air, like a fire-ball, 150 feet, whirling round—balls of probably, 40 or 50 pounds. I mean when they are picked up by the force of the wind and drawn down again through to narrow streets, as you have seen straws and cotton, and carried along, and then blown away off. This was in the main street leading to the Capitol; I suppose the main street must have been eighty feet wide. There were trees on each side; but they were stripped of their leaves; they were dry; it was in the winter time, and the cotton was lodged all through the trees, hanging in clusters like snowflakes; there were some green trees; some of what we call the willow-oak that were green; but the most of the trees were dry, deciduous trees, with the leaves stripped off—were of a dry kind. There was hardly room to pass on each side of the cotton; when we got in they were hauling the cotton back, so as to let the wagons pass when we entered that part of the street. We came right down on what is called Richardson street on this map (referring to a map heretofore introduced in evidence by the claimant); it is the main street; we came right down where the stores are, leading from the Capitol up the river; I should suppose that burning cotton must have been three or four blocks short of the Capitol—that is, before we got to the Capitol; and the drug-store was on the right-hand corner toward the fire. I myself saw a house take fire from the burning cotton; I saw in the night time—between 2 and 4 in the night—as I came down in the neighborhood of the fire, and walked over to where Mr. and Mrs. Simmonds were living, and they came out on the porch; we stood there looking at this fire roaring, tearing down, and I saw Dayton and others (and probably McCoy, of my staff, was with me), and we were just watching; I was in supreme command, but I did not exercise direct command, because there were plenty of commanding officers on the spot, and I thought that too many commanding officers would spoil any game; but I saw myself great masses of fire, consisting of both cotton and shingles, thrown over our heads, and one mass of cotton and shingles set fire to a woodshed, and, there being soldiers close by, I had the fire put out; it must have been at least 3 o'clock. There were two intervening blocks in view when I saw this with my own eyes. This was probably six blocks about northeast from the cotton I saw burning at 11 o'clock in the morning.

The first light I saw in my room just after dark; it must have been about 7 o'clock in the evening; it broke out near the market, on Assembly street, between Washington and Plain; I think the cotton was burning on Main street, near the corner of Plain or Washington, it may be.

I had seen cotton burning in the street—in the main street—and on two or three side streets, as I rode into town. This fire surprised me more than the others from the brilliant flame; cotton in burning makes no flame, but I saw from the reflection on my wall that there was a house burning. A fire from cotton is very easily kept under if you have plenty of force to do it, and there is not too much wind prevailing at the time.

I assure you I am not aware that fire was set to houses in Columbia by individuals; I did not believe it then, and I do not believe it now; I have asked the escaped prisoners, one of whom is now staying at my house, and who was there a prisoner, and he tells me he saw with his own eyes carts hauling cotton down in the streets for burning three days before we got in; I will give you his name; his name is Captain S. H. M. Byers; he is now at my house, on his way to Zurich, Switzerland; he will leave on Saturday.

Q. You feel a great interest in the question of the burning of Columbia City, do you not?

A. I do.

Q. Far beyond the value of money?

A. The value of money is nothing compared with the elucidation of the historic truth.

Q. You felt as soon as you saw the first signs of a general conflagration in Columbia that the authorship of it would be visited upon you?

A. Certainly; I knew I would be held responsible for it by everybody.

Q. And as a matter of deep personal interest to yourself, you are glad to testify to-day?

A. Perfectly so; it is my pleasure to testify at any time on that subject or any other, especially on this.

Q. You have, therefore, a warm personal interest in this question?

A. I have.

Q. And in vindicating yourself and the United States forces from the charges which have been, and which you knew would be brought against you?

A. If I had made up my mind to burn Columbia, I would have burned it with no more feeling than I would a common prairie dog village; but I did not do it, and I therefore want that truth to be manifest—that is the interest I have in it; it is not a question of houses, of property, or anything of the kind.

My own judgment was that the fire originated from the imprudent act of Wade Hampton in ripping open the bales of that cotton, piling it on the streets, burning it, and then going away; that God Almighty started wind sufficient to carry that cotton wherever he would, and in some way or other that burning cotton was the origin of the fire; after the fire began, I have heard it intimated that some of our soldiers were engaged in spreading it. My belief is, some soldiers, after the fire originated, may have been concerned in spreading it,

but not concerned at all in starting it. There was a little circumstance which occurred at the beginning, while I was still at the pontoon bridge, that I will mention right here. I received a note from a sister of charity who kept an asylum or school in Columbia, alleging the fact that she was a teacher in a school in Brown county, Ohio, where my daughter Minnie was a pupil, and by reason of that fact she claimed protection to her school and to her property. I think I sent one of my staff officers, Colonel Ewing, to assure her that there was no purpose to disturb her or the property of anybody in Columbia. I have since heard that she claimed that I passed my word guaranteeing to her protection, on which she has based a claim for indemnification, etc. Now, of course, I did not want that school burned, with a parcel of little children.

I went myself to see her afterward. The next day after the conflagration I went and found them all clustered in an adjoining house, and gave orders that they should have possession of some Methodist establishment, which happened to be vacant, and which would serve as a shelter until they could procure another place. Their school-house was burnt down in the great conflagration of the night before. Several churches were burnt in the conflagration, which, of course, I could not have desired. Several of my officers had their eyes burnt in trying to fight off the flames from private property, in cases where they were appealed to, or had some personal acquaintance. All the forces of the earth could not have stopped the fire in that part of the city, where the houses were mostly constructed of yellow pine; it was a providential subsidence of the wind that enabled us to get the fire under control about 4 o'clock in the morning; if the wind had continued I suppose the fire would have swept everything. I am confident that when we rode down the street the wind was at our back, and from the northwest; it may have shifted in the night, but in the morning, about 3 or 4 o'clock, the wind subsided considerably, and then the fire was first enabled to be girded; we had a division of troops on duty; the whole of Wood's first division was ordered in for the purpose of controlling the fire. The brigade first on duty, viz., Stone's, was relieved in the day time, because I had seen a drunken man on the streets, and called Howard's attention to it, and told him to go and attend to the matter in person. I said to General Howard, "There's a drunken man; there must be whisky about somewhere; you go and attend to it in person;" he found more, I suppose; he can testify about that; he reported to me afterward that he had relieved Stone's brigade and brought in a fresh one—a brigade from Wood's division, Fifteenth Corps. The sentinels were outside of the district in which I lived; there were a great many patrols going about, acting as a sort of police force; we always put the first brigade of a Division in a town as a provost guard, and they generally took the court-house as the headquarters, and at once established a police, posting a few sentinels—three or four, for instance—at the intersection of streets, and so on, around the town, for the purpose of maintaining general order in the place; we called them a provost guard; I had the general supervision; my mind was then up with General Slocum, of course, who was at Alston; then the rest of Wood's division was brought into town to fight the fire, and I suppose a great many stragglers came into town from the Seventeenth corps; all the troops in Columbia were from the Fifteenth corps, save such stragglers as may have strayed in from other commands.

Q. When you reached Columbia did you consider it a military necessity to burn it?

A. No, sir.

Q. Was it a military necessity to destroy private property, property outside of arsenals, depots, etc.?

A. No; any property used for hostile purposes ought to have been destroyed, and was destroyed; no private property ought to have been destroyed, except by way of retaliation for the very mean thing they did of bombarding my sleeping soldiers in their camp the night before. After it was manifest to Wade Hampton that he had not force enough to prevent my occupation of Columbia, some battery was sent down to Granby, opposite our camp, and in the night time, when our men were asleep, they bombarded all night; in consequence of this uncalculated attack upon us I did at one time think of destroying Columbia, and publicly avowing this as the cause, but, on reflection, I said to General Howard: "I will let my order stand as it is;" the order, which was in writing, was to destroy the arsenal, machine-shops, and everything of that kind, but to spare colleges, asylums, and private property. This was the written order, but at one time, in a moment of resentment, when these people, unjustifiably, and, I would almost say, cowardly, opened a battery of two guns, or four guns, across upon our camp when we were asleep; I was tempted to retaliate; if I could have gotten hold of those men I would not have spared them, or anything that belonged to them, believing it was done by Wade Hampton's orders. It is proper to do everything you can to stay the progress of a superior army moving upon the country—proper to do anything which would produce a good result; but anything which provokes, which is pure, wanton mischief—such as murdering instead of capturing stragglers, and killing them when in a state of repose—is not only bad warfare, but very bad policy; in war you do everything that will produce a good result; if Wade Hampton had resisted me at the crossing of Broad river until he could not have held out a moment longer, I would have honored him for it, but in firing into my camp at the time he did, and under the circumstances he did, he must have known it was such an act as would exasperate the troops, and was perfectly unjustifiable; he may oppose my heads of columns, or pick up stragglers, or place obstructions in the way—anything to oppose our crossing over into Columbia; all that would be right and fair in war; but to fire across into a sleeping camp, with a river intervening, with the foreknowledge that it would only kill a few miserable soldiers rolled up in their blankets asleep, was inexcusable.

Q. Was the Army animated by any bitter feelings in consequence of it?

A. Yes, sir; I don't think any one expressed that bitterness of feeling more intensely than I did; I expressed it openly.

Q. Did your men and officers share in these feelings?

A. They did; I regard Wade Hampton's firing into our camp that night as the basest act I ever heard of; I never knew of any instance in civilized warfare—and it has been my misfortune to be engaged in a great many struggles—I never knew of such a mean act as Wade Hampton was guilty of in firing upon my camp with no possible object in view, and the effect of which he knew would only be to kill a few poor, miserable devils, rolled up in their blankets and asleep in their camps in the night time; and that firing was kept up all night; Wade Hampton was in supreme command; Beauregard was in town, but had left; Wade Hampton was in the town there; I hold him responsible for everything that was done in defence of Columbia; I admired the action of Butler in attacking my column, for that was legitimate warfare, but what Wade Hampton did showed an utter absence of military skill; instead of firing into my camp of sleeping men, by which no possible good could be attained, he should have undertaken to prevent our crossing at the Broad and Saluda rivers, which were left almost entirely undefended; fifty men could have held us in check for five days, and perhaps longer, but we met with no resistance at Saluda, and comparatively none at Broad river. I have forgotten the name of the little village where the battery was, but it is about three miles below Columbia; the battery was sent down from Columbia in the night-time; about four miles below we had crossed the Little Congaree; there we had a pretty sharp fight with Butler, and he did first-rate; I was near the head of the column myself; we got the crossing, and everything was clear ahead of us in our march upon Columbia; after going a little distance I ordered a halt, and we lay by and went into camp; in the night some time somebody brought a battery down and fired into our camp.

Q. Did you fear the burning of Columbia by your army?

A. I did.

Q. Previous to your entry?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. You thought it more than probable that, exasperated by the acts you have stated, they would retaliate by burning the city?

A. I was, and wanted to avoid it.

Q. You have given us your suppositions in regard to the origin of this fire. Although you personally may not have ordered the burning of the city, would it surprise you if it could be proved to you that your army actually did it?

A. It would surprise me very much, indeed, if any officer, Howard, Logan, Wood, or any commissioned officer, was privy to the setting fire to any house in Columbia that night, but it would not surprise me if some vagabond did it without orders, and merely for deviltry. It would not surprise me if some of our escaped prisoners, or some of our own soldiers, aided in spreading the flames. I would be perfectly prepared to believe it if the evidence was spread before me that some one or more of our soldiers—because in an army of that size we find men capable of doing anything—might have assisted to the work of destruction; that it was concealed by their fellows; but that any of my officers had a hand in it, either directly or indirectly I do not, and will believe.

Q. If I were to submit to you now the testimony of some individuals in South Carolina, whose integrity you have no doubt of, that they witnessed the firing by Federal soldiers in the presence of officers?

A. Well, they would have to state the names of the officers, and if the officers denied it, I would accept their denial rather than any evidence of people in South Carolina. If the officers present were mentioned by name, or by anything which we could trace them down—say the officer of the guard at a certain point—then I would believe it. I would not upon the mere say so, or even the oath, of any person in Columbia that night, when he would state that he saw a fire kindled in a house, or in a shed, whereby it spread to the adjoining property, I would not believe it, unless it were confirmed by some of my own people.

Q. You have lived in South Carolina, have you not?

A. I was stationed there from 1841 to 1846.

Q. And know many of the people?

A. Yes, sir; I know a great many people in Charleston.

I was never in Columbia until I went on that journey.

Q. Aside from their political differences with yourself, do you not believe them as a race—the upper classes, I mean—to be men of great integrity?

A. They are men of great honor and integrity. They are a very fine set of men.

Q. They carry it to an extreme?

A. They carry it to a nice extreme.

Q. Their chivalric notions are too extreme for the present age?

A. Yes, sir, entirely, and for common sense, too. I can give you an illustration of that: Mr. James Simmonds, of Charleston, a gentleman in all respects, is a particular friend of mine; it was his brother whose house I had endeavored to protect that night, and to whose family I gave my own house, bed, and everything that was needed to make them comfortable; as I was about leaving, I got out of our mess-stores a tierce of rice and a barrel of hams; I divided the stores into two equal parts; one part I gave to Mrs. Simmonds, and the other part to my friend (Mr. Walker's) namesake, I think she is; her maiden name being Payos. I said to them: "Now, you are going to have hard times; these came from my own personal stores, and I propose leaving them for your use;" Simmonds hesitated about receiving them, stating that he did not know but what it would be wrong, he being a South Carolinian, to accept a favor from an enemy; I said I thought he was a d—d fool; that I didn't care if he did starve; that I didn't give it to him, but to his wife and children; a man who

would raise a point of honor at that time and under such circumstances, I thought his ideas of chivalry run a little beyond common sense; and yet, at the same time, Mr. Simmons was an educated and a very polished gentleman, and, at that very time, I think, in office in the Custom-house, in Charleston; he was a very clever gentleman, indeed, but when he made that point I must confess that I was a little provoked.

I did not see any liquors given to any troops by the Confederates; but I heard that a man in the drug-store gave it out in a dipper, and I spoke to the Mayor about it, and asked him if he knew of any liquor in town; that I had seen one drunken man in the street. He told me there had been some left, and he had remonstrated with Hampton and Beauregard about leaving it in town to fall into our hands; they said they could not destroy it, because they might be held personally liable for its value afterward. I asked him if he didn't know what an effect liquor had in a town like Columbia, and he said: "General, I know it very well, and I remonstrated with Wade Hampton and Beauregard, and they answered they could not destroy this liquor without incurring personal liability," it was some liquor in that very drug-store, I think.

I heard afterward that some rockets had been discovered in some store, and that the soldiers fired them off; of that I know nothing at all, but I supplied the troops with rockets before leaving Atlanta, and at night the head of the column would indicate its position by sending rockets up.

Q. Do you not believe that your army during that night was under a state of perfect discipline and could have been controlled?

No, sir, not in that strict sense; you cannot control a body of men when you have got them dispersed to fight a fire. I could have ordered the longroll, and they would have taken their ranks, and then the fire would have gone on; when men are dispersed fighting fire there can be no strict discipline. When you disperse an army you lose the control of it, because you cannot give them orders through and by their captains and lieutenants; dispersing an army to fight a fire, you at once lose control of it.

Q. Were not the men dispersed before the fire broke out?

A. Oh, yes, sir; they were dispersed. You see, you stack arms and post your guards, and the moment the guards are posted, men may stroll around the street within the sound of the bugle or drum.

Q. You allowed the Fifteenth Corps, then, to walk the streets of Columbia?

A. I did not allow anything about it; I gave no orders about it.

Q. Your officers permitted it?

A. They did, of course.

Q. The Fifteenth Corps?

A. That is, one division of it. You see, there were about three divisions in that corps; one division of that Fifteenth Corps was allowed the general privilege of walking the streets when not on duty and when not under arms; a large proportion—I suppose about one-third, that was the usual proportion—were stationed all around town, with arms in their hands; when not armed, and guards were all posted, then the men could go around town. I could have had them stay in the ranks, but I would not have done it, under the circumstances, to save Columbia. I would not have done such a harshness to my soldiers to save the whole town. They were men, and I was not going to treat them like slaves. When the guards were posted, they were free to come and go, according to the rules of their respective brigades.

Q. On your line of march from Beaufort to Columbia was there not a large destruction of private residences?

A. It was a very poor country, poor land, and there was very little private property there. I saw very little property destroyed.

Q. Don't you know that there was a large amount destroyed?

A. No, sir; I do not know, because I was at the head of the column, and none was done there. The men and negroes behind with the trains, as a rule, do more mischief than the heads of columns, so that individually I know very little of the destruction done in South Carolina. All I know is that it was a very poor country, and there were very mean houses along the line.

I entered Winnsboro. General Slocum can bear testimony that the rebels fired that town before we got into it. His column entered it first. I passed into the town, and then turned and slept out in the field myself. I did not go into the houses. I know nothing, then, of my own knowledge concerning the destruction of any property in Winnsboro. The orders to burn cotton, however, were still in existence. No soldier could burn cotton of his own volition; but if cotton had been destroyed within the vicinity of Winnsboro by any party under the command of an officer, it would have been right, under the authority of the United States.

I know nothing about Camden, S. C. I did not go there. Corse's division, Seventeenth corps, I think it was, that went there.

At Cheraw we destroyed an arsenal, and found a great deal of ammunition that had been sent up there from Charleston. By the way, we lost some men there by the explosion of powder.

Q. I understand you, then, if the United States soldiers, under an officer, seized or destroyed cotton on the line of this march, if the commissioners should decide that it was not an act of war, the United States Government are responsible for it?

A. I will assume the responsibility of it, and the United States can do what they please about it. I am not the United States by a great deal.

Q. Did you authorize the burning of cotton on the 18th of February, in Columbia?

A. No, sir; it was already burned, or burning; there was no necessity for giving any orders; I gave no orders for burning cotton down there; if cotton had been found in Columbia, and they had burned it, they would

have done exactly right; I would have assumed the responsibility.

By Mr. Wells:

Q. Before, or at the time you commenced your march inland from Beaufort, you had given general orders for the burning and destruction of all cotton on your line of march, wherever found, in public or private buildings?

A. My orders I delegated to corps commanders. The orders communicated to the Army are dated "Headquarters Military Division of the Mississippi, in the field, Kingston, Ga., Nov. 9, 1864. Special Orders No. 120.

That order provides for the organization of the Army into two wings, right and left.

Paragraphs IV., V., and VI. of the order cover, I suppose, all the points of your inquiry, and I will just read such, and make them a part of my testimony.

The witness then read as follows:

IV. The Army will forage liberally on the country during the march. To this end each brigade commander will organize a good and sufficient foraging party, under the command of one or more discreet officers, who will gather, near the route traveled, corn or forage of any kind, meat of any kind, vegetables, corn-meal, or whatever is needed by the command, aiming at all times to keep in the wagons at least ten days' provisions for the command, and three days' forage; soldiers must not enter the dwellings of the inhabitants, or commit any trespass, but during a halt, or a camp, they may be permitted to gather turnips, potatoes, and other vegetables, and to drive in stock in sight of their camp; to regular foraging parties must be intrusted the gathering of provisions and forage at any distance from the road traveled.

V. To Army corps commanders alone is intrusted the power to destroy mills, houses, cotton-zins, etc., and for them this general principle is laid down: in districts and neighborhoods where the Army is unopposed, no destruction of such property should be permitted; but should guerrillas or bushwhackers molest our march, or should the inhabitants burn bridges, obstruct roads, or otherwise manifest local hostility, then Army commanders should order and enforce a devastation more or less relentless, according to the measure of such hostility.

VI. As for horses, mules, wagons, etc., belonging to the inhabitants, the cavalry and artillery may appropriate freely and without limit, a discriminating, however, between the rich, who are usually hostile, and the poor or industrious, usually neutral or friendly. Foraging parties may also take mules, or horses, to replace the jaded animals of their trains, or to serve as pack-mules for the regiments or brigades. In all foraging, of whatever kind, the parties engaged will refrain from abusive or threatening language, and may, where the officer in command thinks proper, give written certificates of the facts, but no receipts; and they will endeavor to leave with each family a reasonable portion for their maintenance.

There were no positive orders for the burning of cotton, but we regarded it usually as the means which enabled the Confederate government to keep up the war; therefore we regarded it as a thing to be destroyed, and generally speaking, it was so destroyed.

We never went out of the way to search for it either; whenever we encountered it we destroyed it; there were a great many exceptions, where personal appeals were made to me and other corps commanders, and the cotton was spared; there was always some good reason for so doing; I remember, in Milledgeville, telling General Slocum, who commanded the place, that he might exercise discretion, and he did spare the cotton, and spared some mills.

I looked upon cotton as a very obnoxious thing, as a thing which had prolonged the war, and therefore ought to be destroyed; it furnished the enemy with the sinews of war, namely, money; there was a party of Englishmen and other foreigners scattered through the country who were buying this cotton, and paying for it in bills of exchange on London and other places, which could be easily converted into powder, and into shot, and into arms, which were run in by a system of blockade-runners that eluded our blockading fleets. At the time of the fall of Columbia the port of Savannah was sealed to blockade-runners, but Charleston and Wilmington were not.

The destruction of this network of railroads in the interior did not prevent the shipment to the seacoast of all this cotton stored in the interior; they could haul it to the end of the railroad at a point where we let it remain.

I threw into Columbia the Fifteenth corps, then mustering about 15,000 men, because of the road leading through it—the road leading out toward Camden; when you go through a town, you go through, and camp the men outside. Camden was not in the plan of the campaign for this division; but you see Wade Hampton retreated on that road, and we followed him; he retreated in that direction; then, again, of course the troops on the outside of the town covered it from river to river—the Seventeenth corps at the northeast, and the other at the southeast.

Q. How do you account for the fire from that burning cotton in the streets at 11 o'clock in the forenoon remaining smothered, and with a high wind blowing, as you have testified to, for so many hours and not causing any destruction until after nightfall?

A. The motive we had in extinguishing the fire in that particular pile of cotton was to enable the trains belonging to the Fifteenth corps, which had to go by that road, to pass in comparative safety; as soon as the train had passed, and gone on to camp, the fire was allowed to burn; we had no further interest in protecting it. We had no reason to apprehend the large fire that subsequently broke out; I said we had no interest in protecting this particular cotton; it was pretty well burned down—burned down into a smoldering pile; I did not give it any personal attention; I do not think I looked back; I walked through the town a great deal that afternoon, but I do not think I went back to that burning district; there were so many rowdies down there, so many negroes and others hallooing and yelling, that I did not care to mingle with them, and did not; I remember walking about in the suburbs; I did not go to that point again. If a captain or lieutenant had, on undertaking the destruction of cotton, burned it inside of a dwelling it would have been considered a very foolish piece of behavior. I can hardly conceive of such a case, because cotton is usually rolled out into the street and burned there. I suppose there would be no objection to burning cotton inside of one of those large yards, but of course not in a shed or inflammable building. But the working parties were not engaged then; we did

our work of destruction in Columbia in broad daylight, and not at night.

If there had been any grave doubts on the part of my corps commanders with reference to the impropriety of the continuous destruction of cotton and similar property, they never manifested it to me by word or deed.

By Mr. Walker:

The Fifteenth corps were noted for their ability to twist railroad iron, were they not?

A. Very well trained in it.

Q. After they had undertaken the twisting of railroad iron it was not worth much?

A. Except for old iron; it was not fit for railroads any more.

Q. Did you have control of all connection between Columbia and Charleston at the time of your entrance into Columbia?

A. I think the Charleston road goes to Branchville, and then up to Orangeburg; when we went into Columbia we controlled roads leading back from Columbia into Charleston—not local roads, but railroads.

When I started from Beaufort I did not expect to attack Charleston. I considered, if it was not evacuated, I would capture the whole garrison, but I thought Hardee was too smart to allow me to do that. When I reached Columbia I was sure Charleston was a dead cock in the pit—"played out," as the soldiers used to say.

In Savannah, before I started on the movement through South Carolina, Admiral Porter sent one of his staff officers, Captain Breese, of the Navy, to me with the request that I should loan him one of my divisions to help him to capture Fort Fisher; he said that he had substantially silenced the battery in the attack which he had made on it in conjunction with General Butler, but that General Butler failed to take full advantage of the naval attack, and he wanted me to let him have one of my divisions to complete it; I wrote to him, urging him very strongly against the taking of Fort Fisher, for the simple reason that it would push or drive Hook's division of the rebel army, then occupying the peninsula, from Wilmington down to Fort Fisher, inclusive, back into the country to fight me; whereas, if he remained just where he was, in a very short time I would catch him; I would have gotten an army across Cape Fear river, and he could not have escaped; therefore the taking of Fort Fisher was against my advice; I could have taken it with my army without losing a man. I knew they had attacked Fort Fisher, and had failed; I do not know about the silencing; a battery may be silent when it is not much hurt; you cannot tell much about it until you get possession; I did not want the fort captured, because my movement would be simplified by having a diminished force in my front.

I considered Wilmington would be pretty much in the same box as Charleston as soon as I could cross Cape Fear river at Fayetteville, about which I had not a particle of doubt.

The *Alta California* of May 13 claims to have received, "in advance," as it says, "of all news heretofore published," the intelligence from its special Washington correspondent that President Grant has appointed a special commission, in the person of Colonel A. B. Steinberger, of Washington, to proceed to the Sandwich Islands in order to sound the islanders on the subject of the annexation of those islands to the United States. The commissioner named in this connection arrived at San Francisco May 4. The *Alta's* Washington letter, which is dated May 4, says:

The question of the annexation of the [Sandwich Islands to the United States is being seriously considered in Washington. A few weeks ago it was rumored in diplomatic circles that a special commissioner would be sent out to feel the Sandwich Island pulse, and to report on the practicability of the scheme, as well as the general disposition of the people most interested in the matter.

This rumor had not assumed definite character at that time, and was not generally credited.

Now it is known, though the public have not been apprised of the fact, that the plan has been consummated. Colonel A. B. Steinberger, of this city, who has long enjoyed the confidence of President Grant, has been appointed to perform this mission, and has already departed for the Pacific coast.

It is in contemplation to have the matter of annexation looked into and reported upon in a manner somewhat similar to that adopted in the preliminary negotiations in San Domingo. There are not, however, as many objections made to this policy as were urged against the San Domingo scheme, and an effort is not likely to stir up as much opposition. The restrictionists and the enemies of the Administration will undoubtedly raise a howl about it; but if the people of the Sandwich Islands are ripe for the movement, and Colonel Steinberger's report is favorable, we may expect that the President will recommend annexation in his next message.

Full authority is given to the commissioner to use for this mission any war vessel on the Pacific coast, which may be available and suitable for the purpose. His instructions are not made public, but your correspondent has ascertained that he is authorized to make investigations and report on the results of his work.

He is a man of bright, keen intelligence, and possesses a bright eye that sees everything. He is well suited to the work before him, and will no doubt create a favorable impression wherever he goes. His judgment will insure the production of a report that will be considered reliable and worthy of careful attention. His selection will give general satisfaction.

In Switzerland, the Eidgenossische cavalry and artillery have been supplied with the Chamelot-Delvigno revolver, greatly improved by Major Schmidt, and very highly spoken of. The officers and privates of the infantry are also to be supplied with the same make but of a much lighter model.

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR OPENING.—The time for the formal opening or inauguration of the beautiful rifle practice grounds, Creedmoor Range, Long Island, will arrive in a few weeks, and every exertion is being made by the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association to arrange the details of this opening. The directors have held several special meetings for this purpose, and have perfected a programme, and every matter is about ready. At the meeting of the board on Saturday last, the report of the engineer showed that the work on the range was substantially completed, and, in the absence of buildings on the grounds, the engineer recommended the immediate erection of a shop for storage purposes. This recommendation was approved by the board, also that of the range committee relative to the employment of a range keeper. The special committee on opening range reported that the date of opening be fixed hereafter, to suit the Commander-in-Chief; that the commissioned officers of the National Guard of New York State, Connecticut, and New Jersey, the Army and Navy officers in this vicinity, the members of Legislature, the Mayors and Board of Supervisors of New York and Brooklyn, and the press be invited to attend the opening—the military guests to appear in uniform. The exercises of the day will open at 10 A. M. with two matches of the association to be shot for off hand at 200 yards—one with military rifle and the other with any rifle—within the rules of the association. Entrance fee, \$1; prizes, \$50 each match, divided from \$20 to \$5, viz.: \$20, \$15, \$10, \$5. In addition, the gold badge of the association will be given to the best marksman. These are designed to be short matches, intended to be both carried on at the same time, and, as the competition will not exceed 150 to 200 yards, they will be concluded before noon. By this time all competitors, etc., will have assembled, and the grounds will be formally opened by a National Guard match. This will commence at 12:30 P. M., and consist of a match to be shot for by a delegation or "team" of twelve from each regiment, or one from each company or independent subdivision of the National Guard, the commanding officers of the regiments naming the remainder, each man to be a regularly enlisted member, in good standing, of the regiment he represents. No entrance or other fee will be charged, but each regiment sending a team will be required to provide a sergeant to act as scorekeeper. If possible, a team of general officers will participate in the match, and, as both the Governor and Adjutant-General Rathbone have fame as good marksmen, this can be very well accomplished. Each competitor will be allowed five shots, with the privilege of two preliminary or "sighting" shots if desired, off hand at 200 yards. All competitors making over eight points will then shoot a similar number of shots, in any position, at 500 yards. Competitors will use the rifle used by their respective commands. The following is a list of the prizes: First—gold mounted Winchester rifle, value\$100 Second—gold badge, etc\$70 Third.....\$25 Fourth.....\$20 Fifth.....\$15 Sixth.....\$10 Seventh—Six at \$5 each.....\$30 Eighth—Best team, gold badge, value\$50 Ninth—For breech-loading rifle competition (offered by Brigadier-General Ward, commanding First brigade, First division, N. G.).....\$100

Total amount.....\$400

It is to be presumed the first distance can be shot inside of one hour and a half, the second in one hour; therefore at 3 P. M. the ties will be shot off, and the prizes formally presented at 4 P. M. The presentation will be made by the Governor if present. During the interval, between 2:30 and 4 P. M., the match with military breech-loaders will be held, open to all comers—test, rapidity and accuracy of firing; entrance fee, \$1 to \$5. The committee on opening consider that the above programme can be carried out so as to enable a return to the city by 6 P. M.

A circular has been prepared which is to be forwarded to every regimental commander in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut, in which is incorporated a request that they forward to the Secretary, Captain Geo. W. Wingate, 194 Broadway, New York, the names of the proposed competitors in their respective commands. On receipt of their names a ticket will be sent, through their commanding officers, to each competitor, which will entitle him to practice on Creedmoor range every Wednesday and Saturday to date of match, without charge. This ticket will also state the hour he is to shoot and target he is to practice upon. This ticket must be produced on the day of the match, but may be transferred to another member of the same organization in case of an inability to attend. A circular will be issued at the same time to regular members of the association requesting the forwarding of their names to the Secretary, if they propose to compete, with all despatch. By this means the association members can ascertain beforehand the hours for practice and targets to be used. It is supposed that a number of veteran soldiers from the Soldiers' Home can be obtained, who will prove effective men to act as markers, register-keepers, etc. If not, application will be respectfully made to General Hancock, commanding the Military Division of the Atlantic for a detail of regular troops from those stationed in this vicinity. As there are twenty targets, therefore a detail of twenty markers will be required. (As there will be but few matches, a de-

tailed relief will not be necessary.) For superintendents of butts four men from the association will be required. Regular keepers will be sent with competing parties to the number of twenty. Four volunteers from the association will act as superintendents of register-keepers, and one member will act as range officer. Three clerks will be required for headquarters, whom, with the markers, the association propose to compensate. A mounted orderly will likewise be in attendance during the competition, also buglers and a military band. Proper provision will be made for transporting and feeding the employees, also for some practice in their respective duties before the opening. A temporary range-keeper has been employed, and a storehouse or shed is now being erected for the protection of the association's property. One large tent and several smaller ones will be erected for the use of the association clerks, etc. A special train will be provided for specially invited guests, such as the Governor and staff, general officers, etc. A competent caterer will be on the ground to attend to the wants of the inner man, and every matter will be provided for guests and attendants.

RELIGIOUS MILITARY.—For some years past many of the regiments of the cities of New York and Brooklyn have introduced the sensational if not questionable custom of parading at least once a year to listen to the sermons of their chaplains, many of whom, by the way, are rarely seen on any other occasion. These military religious proceedings usually draw large congregations, and give the chaplains an opportunity to say some good words to the boys, which we trust are not always forgotten. The texts, as a matter of course, are invariably as nearly military as possible, and the sermons clothed in all the symbolical military language at the command of the preacher—all of which have an unusual tendency to the sensational. For years past the Brooklyn Thirteenth and Twenty-third regiments have annually paraded for this purpose, and seem to enjoy the service to a greater or less degree, despite the great diversity of religious creeds to be found in almost all military organizations. The Twenty-third on Sunday evening week paraded about a third its strength, or some 200 men, for church service, held at the church of its chaplain, Rev. Dr. Seaver; and the Thirteenth on Sunday morning last, about the same strength, at the new church of its chaplain, Rev. Dr. Carroll. The Seventy-first will parade for similar purpose on Sunday next (to-morrow), and in a short time we expect to see our streets filled frequently with rifleless soldiery in full uniform, marching with solemn tread and martial air, and moving in solid column against man's great enemy. Chaplains Seaver and Carroll are, generally in position on parades, which is more than can be said of the majority of chaplains attached to National Guard commands, who in most instances are military nonentities.

The Seventy-first regiment, Colonel Vose, has been directed to assemble in full-dress uniform, white belts and side arms, at the armory, on Sunday afternoon, 25th inst., at 2 o'clock, sharp, for the purpose of attending divine service at Association Hall. The services and a sermon by Rev. James L. Hall, chaplain. The command will be marched to the Hall, and thence direct to the armory and dismissed.

SEVENTH INFANTRY.—This regiment, Colonel Clark, was ordered to parade in full uniform (white trousers) on Thursday last, for review by the honorable the Mayor and Common Council, at the City Hall, but in consequence of the storm the parade was indefinitely postponed. The resignation of Captain Edward G. Arthur and Lieutenant Milton B. Sweet have been accepted, and they have been honorably discharged. First Lieutenant William C. Casey Company H, has been elected captain Company I; Second Lieutenant William G. Dominick, first lieutenant Company I; and Sergeant Henry S. Germond, second lieutenant Company I. Sergeant James P. Burrell has been appointed sergeant of the guard, vice Kipp, resigned, and Sergeant Charles S. Livingston, right general guide, vice Burrell, sergeant of the guard. F. W. Kenney, J. F. Long, W. H. Long, G. Perault, and J. A. Studwell have been expelled by Company F, and the action of said company is confirmed by the regimental commander.

FIFTH INFANTRY.—On Monday this organization, Colonel Spencer commanding, paraded in honor of the illustrious Jefferson, from whom it takes its name as the "Jefferson Guard." Line was formed at the regimental armory about 2 P. M.; after which the regiment marched down the Bowery and Chatham street to the City Hall, where it offered a marching salute to Mayor Havemeyer and the members of the Board of Aldermen. The regiment paraded some eighteen files, but many of the companies, as usual, were unequalized. This was particularly noticeable in the right (F) company. Colonel Spencer should correct this matter, as these uneven fronts give the column an unsteady and unattractive appearance on parade. This absence of equalization is especially noticeable in our German National Guard commands, and is partly the fault of the adjutant; but in a majority of cases company commanders are responsible, and in their anxiety to show large fronts allow men to fall in who arrive late, and wink at the return of men to their company after being detailed to another. The adjutant should watch the fronts, and cause such officers and men to be reprimanded by the regimental commander.

The regiment made a very fair display in marching past the Mayor, the distances being well preserved, also fronts. The crowd was very large at the Park, and the head of the

regimental column was compelled to halt at the entrance to the plaza until the police cleared the way. This halt somewhat affected the steadiness of the troops, but they nevertheless maintained very good fronts, and in the marching salute looked exceedingly well. The left companies after the passage broke into column of fours, and the march was continued up Broadway under the usual difficulties, the companies breaking to the rear, right and left most of the way. The regiment marched up Broadway past the Sturtevant House—Quartermaster Leland proprietor—through Thirty-fourth street to Third avenue, offering a marching salute to General Funk and staff, between Fourth and Lexington avenues. The regiment then slowly took its way down town again to the armory, and was dismissed. When opportunity offered the regiment spread its broad fronts to full extent, and with glistening helmets, soldierly tread, good music, and with Spencer as its leader, created a great sensation among spectators. The different companies after the parade held social intercourse at many favorite resorts near the Bowery, and much wine and lager were consumed.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.—The bill providing for the erection of an armory for the Thirteenth regiment, which has been so hardly pressed to passage during the present session of the Legislature, is now a law, having received the signature of Governor Dix. The bill directs the Board of Supervisors of Kings county to issued the bonds of the county to the amount of \$150,000 for the purchase of land and building a new armory for the regiment, and as soon as a certified copy of the bill is received the armory committee of the regiment will have the matter brought before the supervisors, who have no other recourse than to obey its mandates, refer it to the Military Committee, etc. Meanwhile, the regiment is on the lookout for a suitable site, and rumor says the land owned by the city adjoining the Court-house near the City Hall will be the location. In that case the regiment will not have to use any of the appropriation for the purchase of land, and will have the whole amount for the erection of the building. This site, however, in our estimation, is not suitable, for the reason that it is not wide enough for drill purposes. Several plans have been suggested in the construction of the new armory, one of which is to devote the entire lower or ground floor to the drill-rooms, the second floor providing company rooms, with gallery extension on all sides. The main drill-room, it is suggested, could be provided with glass sliding doors, so that it could be all thrown into one room, or partitioned off for company and squad drill purposes. The matter will be pushed, and the new armory expects to be under way before fall. The members are very much elated over the matter, and the various companies are already discussing company room decorations and furniture. We congratulate the regiment on its success, and we feel assured that this new armory will rapidly increase its membership and add to the general good standing of the old Thirteenth.

In compliance with G. O. No. 2, c. s., from Fifth brigade headquarters, this command is ordered to assemble at the city armory, in full uniform (white gloves), June 4, at 3 o'clock P. M., for review by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief. Regimental line will be formed on Henry street, right resting on Clark street. A court-martial is ordered to convene at the armory June 5, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies, deficiencies, and offences in this regiment. Detail for the court: Captain Garrett C. Hallenbeck.

THE GOVERNOR'S MILITARY REVIEWS.—At last the agitation relative to the date of the proposed reviews by Governor Dix of that portion of the National Guard comprising the First and Second divisions has ceased, the days having been definitely settled. The First division will parade on the 3d of June in New York city, and the Second division in Brooklyn on the 4th—both to form in deployed line on the afternoon of the above dates.

FIRST DIVISION.

This division will form on Fifth avenue in close column of companies extending from Ninth to Eleventh streets, the march commencing at 4 o'clock P. M. to and through Fourteenth street to the Union Square plaza.

SECOND DIVISION.

The troops of the Second division, Major-General Woodward commanding, will be formed at 4:30 P. M., in deployed line, as follows: Fifth brigade, on westerly side of Clinton street, left resting on Atlantic street; Eleventh brigade, on westerly side of Clinton street, right resting on Atlantic street; Batteries A and B, Artillery, and Separate Troop Cavalry, on Atlantic street, right resting on Clinton street. The brigade and battery commanders will report to the chief of staff, at the corner of Clinton and Atlantic streets, as soon as their respective commands are formed.

Eleventh Brigade.—In compliance with G. O. No. 4, c. s., from division headquarters, this brigade, General Meserole, is ordered to parade and pass in review before His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief on June 4. Brigade line will be formed on the westerly side of Clinton street, right resting on Atlantic street, at 4:30 o'clock P. M.

It will be observed from the above that the original date (May 27) has been changed, but that the hour and place of formation remain the same. This change was necessitated by the Governor's legislative duties, and the change was effected by telegram to General Woodward on Wednesday evening. The ceremony will be merely a passage in review, the Governor and staff being mounted on a raised platform

this time, instead of fierce chargers—at least this was the programme for the review next week, but there is no telling how many changes may be effected before the review comes off. The Second division, however, is fully charged, and ready to go off at any moment, even should the above arrangements be changed.

MILITIAMEN IMPRISONED.—Under this caption the Brooklyn Eagle of Tuesday gives the following particulars of the imprisonment of alleged delinquent members of Company K, Forty-seventh, to which we referred in our last issue. It says:

Under the operations of the militia law two men named Matthews and McKunen, who a year or more since joined and were presumed to have been regularly enlisted in Company K, Forty-seventh regiment, were recently arrested and imprisoned in the county jail, they having refused to liquidate fines and dues imposed to the amount of nearly \$100. This disposition of their person was effected upon the warrant of Lieutenant-Colonel Rogers, presiding officer of the court-martial before which they had been summoned *pro forma*, and while there is no dispute as to the constitutionality of State law or court-martial proceedings, the only question at issue is as to the form of enlistment of the men, which is claimed to have been effected in an irregular manner. For this reason, and upon an understanding said to have been had with Captain W. J. Powell, to the effect that he simply desired to use their names so that he might escape delay in securing his commission, they did not consider themselves bound in any manner whatever to the organization; therefore neither had ever attended a single meeting or drill of the company, the result of which was the constant accumulation of fines and dues. Rather than continue a prisoner Matthews procured his release by the payment of the amount scored him, but his more plucky companion determined to see the matter through to the bitter end rather than part with his money. A few days since, upon the granting of a *habeas corpus* by County Judge Moore, McKunen managed to have his case examined into by reference, Mr. B. J. York acting as referee in the matter. Last night the hearing was completed at the armory in Fourth street, General Catlin appearing for the persecuted militiaman, and Judge-Advocate G. H. Fisher for Captain Powell and the regiment. Four persons in all testified on this occasion, embracing a Mr. Wood and his wife, at whose house McKunen signed the roll and enlistment papers, Captain Powell and a member of his company who were present at the time of enlistment. Both Wood and his wife stated that, as they understood, Captain Powell simply desired to use the names of Matthews and McKunen for the purpose already stated, and did not intend to hold them as regularly enlisted members of the National Guard. McKunen also made a statement similar in effect, but which slightly differed on one or two technical points. The testimony of Captain Powell and his private was entirely different, however, and, according to their testimony, if McKunen was not regularly enlisted, half or more of those comprising the National Guard might with as good reason withdraw from their several commands and refuse to perform further duty. Captain Powell said there had been no understanding between him and any enlisted man, as had been intimated by McKunen and his two witnesses, and, further, that every man enlisted by him, including McKunen, had been sworn, and presumably knew what he or they were signing.

At the conclusion of the evidence, counsel agreed to present their points before Judge Moore, and on the following day the papers were submitted to the Judge, after a brief argument by counsel; it being conceded that the only question in the case was one of fact, whether or not McKunen had been sworn in.

GENERAL SHALES'S FAREWELL TO THE SERVICE.—Those who are familiar with the services rendered by General Shaler as Fire Commissioner were greatly astonished to hear that the Mayor, in reorganizing the commission, had seen fit to displace him. Though after the record General Shaler has made in the Department, his displacement must have been as unexpected to him as to others, he yields to the verdict with grace, and with the instinct of a good officer shows himself solicitous only for the discipline and continued efficiency of the command he leaves, as the following letter, addressed by him to the various fire companies, will show:

NEW YORK, May 19, 1873.

To the Officers and Members of the Fire Department:

After six years of service, three of them as president, earnestly devoted to improving the efficiency of the Department, I find my official connection severed. To say that it is unattended by disagreeable feelings would be untrue; and in expressing my regret at the separation, I beg to say a parting word to you all, and particularly to those zealous officers who by their energy have contributed so much towards elevating the Department to its present high standard of efficiency. New York to day points with pride to the organization which must protect her property and the lives of her citizens from the demon of fire. She is conscious of its ability and reposes all confidence in its loyalty. This excellence has been acquired only by hard study and experience and can be maintained only by a continued observance of the rules of discipline. Your remarkable ability has been obtained by constant practice. Your quick response to fire alarms, and rapid preparation for active service by your perfect order of procedure. Your success in battling against fire by your dash, your courage, and your discipline. The confidence of your superiors in office has been secured by your subordination, and the respect of the citizens by your deportment in public. You have not acquired all these in a day, nor have you reached the acme of perfection. Much remains to be done.

The gentlemen chosen to preside over you are chosen for their experience and ability. One of them, Mr. Parley, familiarly known to us all, has received a well-merited promotion. For devotion to the interests of the Department he cannot be excelled, and his experience as a commanding officer at fires entitles him to your confidence and that of the public. To him and his colleagues of the new Board your allegiance is due, and I am sure will be cheerfully given. Let the respect and courtesy which characterized your associations with the retiring Board mark your intercourse with the new. Foster and encourage that feeling of subordination to the constituted authorities, and maintain at all hazards that thorough discipline for which you are now distinguished, and you may continue to claim the confidence and respect of the whole community. By no means neglect to cherish a sentiment of respect for your officers and of attachment for each other. Obey implicitly the orders of your superiors, strive in every way to carry out the views and wishes of the new

Board of Commissioners, and you will be rewarded not only by the consciousness of having "acted well your part," but by acknowledgment of your merits from a generous public. I shall ever refer with pride and pleasure to my connection with the Department, and my earnest wish is its continued success and for the well-being and prosperity of its individual members.

ALEXANDER SHALES.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE Twenty-first, of Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Colonel Jas. Smith, formally opened its handsome new quarters on Tuesday evening last. There was a large attendance, good music, dancing, and feasting, a large number of military guests being present. The armory is handsomely fitted up, and passed a satisfactory inspection.

—THE review of the Second Infantry, of Connecticut, before Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, and other distinguished officers in attendance at the Army of the Potomac meeting last week in New Haven, was very successful, and added new laurels to the famous Second. The details are given elsewhere in the JOURNAL.

—MAJOR PARTRIDGE, of the 23d, who has been ill for some time past, we regret to learn, does not improve very rapidly, and the regiment (in which he is a favorite officer) express great sympathy for his condition. We trust soon however to learn of his speedy convalescence.

—CONTERNO's 23d regimental band, during the past winter, by the excellence of its concert music, has won a very favorable impression in Brooklyn, and, in addition to giving the Saturday afternoon concerts at Prospect Park, will, we learn, give a series of summer evening musical compositions at the Brooklyn rink. Under the management of Signor Contorno, there is every prospect of success.

—THE Charlestown, Mass., Cadets and Gilmore's band will be the guests of the Twenty-second and Seventy-first regiments in June. The Cadets will arrive in New York June 12, and will be the guests of the above-named troops for the greater part of two days. The details of the reception have not as yet transpired.

—THE sale of a large quantity of condemned ordnance and useless truck, which for years has hampered the State Ordnance office, and occupied valuable space in the State Arsenal, Seventh avenue and Thirty-fifth street, New York, realized over \$6,000. As the auctioneer says, "There is still a few more left," and we trust General Knox will advocate a general clearing out of all the useless and worthless stock on hand, and have it replaced with something of a more modern character. The arsenal has been painted, and is being completely rejuvenated, and all things are wearing a new aspect under the efficient administration of General Knox.

—It is remarkable, not to say amusing, to see how the subject of appropriating money for a further supply of breech-loaders and providing for Gatling guns for New York State National Guard is handled at Albany. The amount was first allowed, then again struck out of the appropriation bill; revived again, but last week to all appearance finally squelched. On Tuesday last, however, the Conference Committee on the Appropriation bill reported in favor of restoring the appropriation for breech-loaders and Gatling guns for the National Guard, amounting to \$112,000, and, after some debate, the question was taken on agreeing with the report, and it was agreed to by a vote of 90 to 26.

—THE parade of the First and Second divisions next month, and their review before Governor Dix for the first time, will make it lively for our National Guardsmen. A week is now abundant notice, but in the "good old" times a month was scarcely sufficient for even a show parade. Those times happily are past, and the fuss-and-feather movements of our militia have been somewhat abandoned, and placed on a more soldierly footing. The troops of the First and Second divisions—that is the infantry portion—require only a supply of knapsacks and overcoats to be ready at an hour's notice for the field. Not half a dozen regiments, however, of either division have these necessary articles, and we trust the State will make ere long some provisions for supplying the troops.

—COLONEL J. W. LATTA, of the First Pennsylvania regiment, is the new Adjutant-General of that State, by recent appointment. Colonel Latta, it will be remembered, was in command of the First on the occasion of its visit to New York city some months since. Colonel Latta was a member of the Sixth Army Corps of the Potomac, having entered the U. S. volunteer service in September, 1862, as first lieutenant of Company E, One Hundred and Nineteenth regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and after serving some time as adjutant of the regiment, was, in November, 1863, promoted to the captaincy of Company B. On the 20th of April, 1864, he was appointed assistant adjutant-general U. S. Volunteers, he having previously served on the staff of General E. Upton, and on May 20, 1864, he was honorably discharged.

—REVIEW of the Second Infantry.—The review of this regiment, Colonel Stephen R. Smith, before Generals Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, and other distinguished officers of the Army of the Potomac, held on May 15, in New Haven, was a decided success. It is true that there was but a single regiment of the Connecticut National Guard represented on the ground, but that regiment may be well called the representative regiment of Connecticut. At about 2 o'clock P. M. the line was formed on the Square, under the venerable elms in front of Yale College, with the Second regiment and a single section of artillery—the Guilford section, we believe. In appearance and instruction this section is a decided and grateful improvement on the one at Hartford, noticed a short time since. The line formed, Governor Ingersoll was brought in, with two companies of his Guards—Second Horse and Second Foot—arms were presented, and the procession was started on the track for General Grant. This was made the occasion of a very handsome street parade, which occupied about an hour, and during that time the grand stand was slowly packing with invited guests. This same stand, by the way, did not reflect much credit on the city of New Haven or its Common Council. It was erected on the Green, and capable of holding about two hundred and fifty people comfortably; but the misfortune was that four hundred tickets were issued, and the consequence was that the stronger sex were compelled to sit or stand on the rail at the summit of all, which, for those who remained there any length of time, was by no means a pleasant "ride on a rail." The only consolation to the sufferers was that the view was unimpaired; but when the moment of review approached, and the irrepressible men of New Haven began to climb up the posts behind, and invade the sanctuaries of the "complimentary" space, even the back rail became untenable, except at the risk of broken bones. The police force was

almost powerless against the surging crowd, and the little squad of "cops" were driven nearly wild in their efforts to keep order.

At half past three the strains of the various bands announced that the column had captured the notables and was coming back to the reviewing point. When this took place the whole space was black with people in front of the stand, and the force of police available to stop them seemed to be limited to a sergeant and a dozen men. As fast as these, with great effort, cleared a portion of the ground, it was invaded by fresh streams of people coming from an opposite direction. In vain were clubs flourished; the crowd did not seem to mind clubs. The only successful policeman in the crowd carried a long rattan, with which he rushed up and down, catching people on the tight places of the pantaloons, and actually making a line in his vicinity. The sergeant raged up and down to no purpose, for he was unprovided with a cane, and the rude boys laughed him to scorn. The invaluable man with the rattan was soon assisted by two more, who had hunted up some riding whips, with which they tried a feeble imitation of that Napoleon of the rattan, but they too were vanquished by the stolid resistance of the crowd. While the agony was at its height, in came the head of the column, artillery horses at full trot, and cleared a passage for themselves in short order. The left side of the ground looking from the stand was therefore very soon cleared; for the artillerymen wheeled into battery there, unlimbered, and commenced firing the salute for the President. The Second regiment followed, in column of companies, looking and marching splendidly; and at once the crowd retired behind the ropes in that part of the field. Now the Horse Guards came cavorting proudly in, in rear of the stand, escorting the notables; and still a great crowd was packed closely in front of the centre of the stand, and a second, still more obstinate, on the left, in front of the now silent guns. It became plain that something must be done, and presently the color company of the Second dashed out at a double quick, with arms at a right shoulder shift, and trotted down on the crowd, hi-biting with great ferocity. We regret to record that the doughty Second was decidedly worsted in the contest. After much pushing and struggling the crowd began to yell defiantly, and held their own with hisses of triumph, while the heroes of the musket were decidedly dishevelled, not to say demoralized. Their captain found he couldn't budge that crowd. Just at that moment a tremendous band moved down from the left, and following it were seen the scarlet coats of the Second Governor's Foot Guards. Ahead of them towered a fearful and wonderful hat. We thought we knew that hat, and we were not mistaken. It was the towering column of fur, sacred to the huge drum-major of the Fourth, leading the same Wheeler and Wilson band of Bridgeport that we had so often seen. Before that majestic hat the crowd hesitated and recoiled. A moment later, up came Captain Phyle with his guard, without any noise. The Guards are big fellows, and as well disciplined as we ever saw a company of regulars, which is saying a great deal. In a moment more they had shoved that turbulent crowd back outside the ropes in grim silence, and the other crowd yielded, a moment later, to the efforts of Brigadier-General Crauford and his staff. It was rather amusing to those close by to see the company of the Second drawn off, looking considerably mauled, the crowd hissing them, while the Governor's Guards remained masters of the field. It was a decided triumph of this now centennial organization, which is deserving of the utmost praise for its drill, and still more for its discipline. We wish we could say as much for the Horse Guards, which occupied the right of the stand; but as we witnessed their vain efforts, a short time previously, to wheel from fours into line—a sufficiently simple manoeuvre, one would think—we regret to be obliged to pronounce them, emphatically and without qualification, a mounted mob. Such total lack of unity and control we have seldom witnessed in the greenest of recruits, and since we counted nine officers to thirty-two rank and file, the errors are the less excusable. If the Governor's Horse Guards would take a leaf out of Captain Phyle's book, they would do themselves and Connecticut more credit than they did that day under the eyes of the Cavalry Society of the U. S. Army, by their total incapacity on horseback. Instead of a so-called really skeleton battalion, they might make a respectable single troop, at the sacrifice, no doubt, of six officers and a big flag, but with a decided improvement in military appearance. The ground cleared, the review took place in excellent style. Of the artillery salute that preceded it, we cannot speak too highly. It was very much beyond the average of artillery not regular, in point of quickness of delivery. We have seen very few regular batteries that could discount the Guilford section to any great extent, in point of quickness and precision of handling and fire, and the section deserves great credit. General Crauford reviewed the troops in front of the grand stand, in the centre of which were now seated Grant, Wilson, Sherman, Sheridan, McDowell, Governor Ingersoll, ex-Governor Hawley, and a host of others of less note. Of the review we can only speak in terms of praise. It was excellent. The company wheels of the Second we have never seen excelled by regulars or militia. It is somewhat strange, however, that in the direct march past the stand they were not quite so straight in their lines. This may have been owing to nervousness at the critical eyes turned upon them; but it is an actual fact that we have seen the Fourth do better at their camp last year, with lines decidedly straighter, except in the wheels, the weak point of the Fourth, the strong one of the Second. In coming back into line also the Second is not equal to the Fourth. The loss of distance in their column necessitated some considerable dressing when they wheeled up once more, facing the reviewing officer. The review over, Grant and Sherman took their departure, with Sheridan and most of the notables; but General McDowell, we were glad to see, staid to witness the closing ceremony of dress parade. This, too, was almost faultless, and elicited great applause. Colonel Smith put the regiment through the manual in such perfect style that General McDowell himself started a round of applause—a compliment to the Second well deserved. The drum-major of the Second deserves a notice of himself. So far as we have seen, he is the best instructed of his class in the National Guard. His salute is the only one proper for a non-commissioned officer, the staff twirled, put under the arm, and the salute made with the left hand. It is a decided improvement upon some salutes we have seen from drum-majors. Moreover, this is a man, as a drum-major should be, portly and handsome, and finely dressed; in short, a credit to his regiment. He and his hat are not quite so gigantic as the Fourth's man, it is true; but we cannot expect perfection in this wicked world. The lack of height is compensated in him by all the severe majesty of demeanor befitting a drum-major. The only faults that we noticed at the dress parade were at its close. The first sergeants did

not seem to know whether to come in front of the colors or behind them, the latter being, by a mistake, out of the line. Finally they got behind them, and were half hidden. Next, the officers, in coming up, looked decidedly unsteady, and did not keep step well. Their salute was very much mixed up also. The review over, the crowd broke up, and every one sought his home in the beautiful evening, the ceremony ending at about half past four.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

J. J. FARR.—General W. F. Barry, Artillery School, Fort Monroe, can doubtless give you the information you desire.

ACKERSON, Hackensack, N. J.—In accordance with the new uniform regulations U. S. Army, sashes are no longer worn by officers below the grade of brigadier-general, or by non-commissioned officers.

READER.—The Army Register is published annually, sometimes oftener. The last number was dated January 1, 1873. No newspaper publishes the full list of officers, nor any except as a matter of "news."

EX-MILITIAMAN.—The Adjutant-General of the militia of Massachusetts, at Boston, can, no doubt, give you the desired information as to the companies from that State which were in the Mexican war.

T., Detroit, Mich.—The shortest time a person can serve in the Navy is one year. We have no opinion to express as to which is the best ship to serve on, as that depends entirely upon the character of the officers in command.

A. B. C.—Sergeant-majors of infantry upon parades, battalion drills, guard mounting, inspections, etc., and other required duties of troops under arms, always have their swords drawn. Custom in these matters seems stronger than the Tactics.

DAXTER.—The act of Congress approved June 6, 1872, section 2, promulgated in General Orders No. 46, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, of June 15, 1872, struck out the word "corporal" from the Forty-fifth Article of War, and it is now lawful for a court-martial to sentence a prisoner tried under that article to forfeit a portion of his pay.

BONES, on the Plains.—No "official" record is kept in this office as to the number of married or unmarried officers in a regiment, but it is believed that the gallant Eighteenth Infantry headquarters at Columbia, S. C., is well supplied with bachelors. If the inquiry has reference to the disengaged affections of some beautiful heiress, the desired information can be most readily obtained.

ADVOCATE, McPherson Barracks.—The existing Army Regulations, which, by the 37th section of the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, are law to the Army, prescribe in paragraph 234 for at least three stated roll calls. Unless excused by the commanding officer, no enlisted man on "duty duty" has a right to absent himself unless the daily duty upon which he is placed by order of the commanding officer renders such attendance impossible or impracticable.

NEWPORT BARRACKS, Ky.—A deserter who has been tried by a general court-martial, and while awaiting sentence has deserted, or escaped from the guard-house, can be arrested after any lapse of time and compelled to serve the lawful sentence. If he is apprehended before his term of enlistment has expired he can be tried for a second desertion in escaping from the guard, unless the sentence had been previously promulgated, in which case he can be tried for conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline.

DANIEL SMITH.—The Government never makes any conditions with a deserter precedent to his surrender or apprehension. Even if you were only twenty years of age when you enlisted, yet according to your own statement you must have solemnly sworn you were twenty-two when you took upon yourself the obligations to faithfully serve the United States for five years. You will always be liable to arrest, and the sooner you surrender yourself and take your trial, and then honestly serve your enlistment, after execution of sentence, the better it will be for you.

COMPANY A, SECOND INFANTRY.—Officers, laundresses, and the hospitals, as well as companies, are entitled to have the authorized allowances of fuel, when it is wood, cut up in proper lengths for use, and no soldier has a right to refuse a detail on fatigue duty, under the post quartermaster, for such purpose. Paragraphs 232 and 1,073, existing Army Regulations, govern in this matter. The fuel is constructively public property, and all not consumed must be returned to the quartermaster. It would be both unjust and improper to require individuals to go to the expense of preparing public fuel for use in public stores for public purposes.

FORT UNION, New Mexico.—According to present laws all the artillery regiments are subdivided into mounted and dismounted batteries. The President may at any time order the mounting of any or all the batteries. At present only one battery in each is mounted, viz.: K, First Artillery; A, Second Artillery; C, Third Artillery; B, Fourth Artillery; and F, Fifth Artillery. Mounted batteries are not equipped as cavalry, except for some emergency where artillery cannot be used. Each mounted battery is now entitled to ninety-five enlisted men, one captain, two first and two second lieutenants.

ENQUIRE.—Cadet Engineers are appointed by the Secretary of the Navy, and no persons other than midshipmen are eligible for appointment unless they shall first produce satisfactory evidence of mechanical skill and proficiency, and shall have passed an examination as to their mental and physical qualifications. The nominations of candidates for the Naval Academy is made annually, between the 5th of March and the 1st of July. Candidates who are nominated in time to enable them to reach the Academy between the 5th and 15th of June will receive permission to present themselves at that time to the superintendent of the Naval Academy for examination as to their qualifications for admission. Those who are nominated prior to July 1, but not in time to attend the June examination, will be examined between the 20th and 30th of September following; and should any candidate fail to report, or be found physically or mentally disqualified for admission in June, the member or delegate from whose district he was nominated will be notified to recommend another candidate, who will be examined between the 20th and 30th of September following. The number of cadet midshipmen allowed at the Academy is one for every member and delegate of the House of Representatives, one for the District of Columbia, and two appointed annually at large. The nomination of candidates for admission from the District of Columbia and at large is made by the President. The nomination of a candidate from any Congressional district or Territory is made on the recommendation of the member or delegate, from actual residents of his district or Territory.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE European marine budgets for 1873, amount to \$35,256,197.70 for France, \$26,668,215.90 for Russia, and \$8,479,912.50 for Germany.

LIEUTENANT RIDOUT, R. A., whose name is well-known in connection with the School of Musketry at Hythe, has recently issued a pamphlet containing much practical information on the subject of the Martini-Henry rifle, and especially as to the readiest means of determining the velocity and the time of flight of an elongated projectile.

THE demands of a German fleet in case of a war, in 1882, according to a memorial before the Reichstag, would be 1 admiral, 3 vice-admirals, 4 rear-admirals, 23 captains (at sea), 63 corvette captains, 165 lieutenant-captains, 239 lieutenants (at sea), 244 sub-lieutenants (at sea), 89 paymasters and storekeepers, 55 engineers, 1,693 deck and sub-officers, 10,267 sailors, 304 machinists, 570 machinists' mates, 233 assistant engineers, 2,131 firemen, 41 masters, 371 masters' mates, 698 artisans, 141 hospital assistants, and 300 boys.

THE Russian iron-clad fleet in the Caspian Sea consists of the following 27 vessels, of which but a few want repairs: *Sevastopol* (26 guns), *Peter Paul* and *Peresvets* (24 guns), *Krem* (18 guns), *Peterson Menia* (17 guns), *Pojarski*, *Alexander Neskis* and *General Admiral* (8 guns), *Lazaref* and *Greig* (6 guns), *Tschitschakof*, *Spiridof*, *Mintin*, *Kreiser*, *Tchardadika*, and *Rusalka*, (4 guns), *Uragan*, *Typhon*, *Smertsch*, *Stralitz*, *Jednorog*, *Bronenoset*, *Latnik*, *Lava*, *Perun*, *Weschtschun*, and *Koldun* (2 guns); in all 191 heavy breech-loading guns. The iron-clads for the Black Sea fleet are being rapidly completed with the aid of several thousand foreign workmen at the works in Nicolaiew. The personnel of the fleet consists of 2,850 officers and 20,980 sub-officers and sailors.

THE first of a series of experiments, conducted by the Torpedo and Gun-Cotton Committees, was held April 25, in Stokes Bay, Portsmouth, England. The programme comprised the firing of four torpedoes. No. 1 was charged with 432 lbs. of damp gun-cotton; No. 2, 500 lbs. of the same material; No. 3, 500 lbs. of picric powder; and No. 4, 500 lbs. nitrated damp gun-cotton. The results were very satisfactory. After each discharge a large volume of water was driven into the air, followed by the upheaving of a dense mass of mud and shingle. The torpedoes Nos. 1 and 2 were sunk 400 yards, and Nos. 3 and 4 about 800 yards from the shore, in forty-seven feet of water, and the vibration was not only distinctly felt by the spectators on the beach, but even in the interior of the town of Portsmouth. The experiments were witnessed by a large number of naval and military officers.

A PORTABLE steam cooking apparatus has been tried at Aldershot, England, with satisfactory results. It is entitled "*Peter's Fraise à Paris Cuisine Mobile à Vapeur système*." It was brought from the London Exhibition, under a satisfactory trial thereof, for approval by the military authorities. The boiler and pans are placed on a four-wheeled wagon, which can be easily drawn by two horses, following a regiment on the march. Rations for 500 British soldiers and 800 French soldiers can be easily cooked in it. The cooking process can be carried on while on the march as well as when the wagon is stationary. When a battalion halts about midday, or on arrival at its camping ground, the men may have their dinners as well prepared as if they were comfortably quartered in barracks. Its use will obviate the necessity for constructing field kitchens, detailing fuel, ration, and water parties. On each side the boiler is flanked by a water-tank, and fed by an injector; from the boiler pipes are connected with four pans in which meat can be stewed or roasted; attached to the cooking apparatus is a coffee-mill, which can be utilized on the march. Potatoes and all kinds of vegetables were cooked in the pans, and tea and coffee were prepared in short time. Steaks were prepared in four minutes.

FRANCE is improving the Chassepot and intends to abolish the sword-bayonet as too heavy. The antiquated cartridge formerly used in the Chassepot has been replaced by a copper-shell centre-fire. The new rifle is a trifle heavier than the old, but fires very accurately. Not only the cavalry, but also the officers and non-commissioned officers of the infantry and foresters will be supplied with a revolver of the Galand pattern. The mitrailleuse will, in accordance with the personal request of Thiers, remain in the service; but experiments are being made to increase the effectiveness of the present *canon balles*. A commission, at Tarbes, appointed for this purpose, is now examining all improvements of the model introduced, as well as the six-barrel Gatling gun, of the Hotchkiss pattern, and two new Montigny-mitrailleuses, which are said to carry over 4,000 yards. The accepted mitrailleuse will be manufactured at Tarbes. The larger factories at Bourges are busy producing the Reffye cannon, in which, as we remarked at the time of the Trouville trials, last year, we do not think France made an enviable acquisition. To accelerate the formation and instruction of a railroad troop after the pattern of the Prussian railroad battalion, the French War minister has arranged with the six large railroad companies in France, to send them yearly, for instruction, four hundred young soldiers of the engineer corps, who have been one year in the service. The railroad men will treat and pay these men in the same way as their other employees, without any assistance from the War Department. In case of misconduct, the delinquent will be returned to his regiment. The technical instruction the men are to receive will be of such a character, that they may become acquainted with the different branches, namely, two-thirds of the time in working on the road, laying tracks; one-sixth, engine duty, mechanic, fireman, and greaser; and one-sixth as railroad officials, telegrapher, etc.

Nautical Magazine thus speculates as to the character of the naval encounters of the future: "The two fleets having sighted each other as we have supposed, will probably—for here we must enter into the region of con-

jecture—rapidly near each other. As they approach, fire will most likely be opened from those guns (with which all efficient ships are now provided) that are mounted on the bow, so as to fire ahead. The shots that can be fired will not be numerous. The hostile squadrons will soon be too close for "bow fire" to be of any further use; and as they get very near each other, captains will, perhaps, not care to have their view of the foe impeded by clouds of smoke hanging about their ships. Each vessel, still maintaining its speed, will not improbably look for an opponent in the enemy's force upon whom to try her "ram." The enemy, on the other hand, will most likely be preparing to do the same, and then between each pair of ships will begin a game of skill in manoeuvring, to avoid not only the hostile prow, but also the torpedo which will inevitably be towed alongside. In addition to these manoeuvres of defence, there will be those by which it is attempted to deliver a deadly thrust with the prow, to pour in a concentrated broadside from the best position, and also to plant the terrible torpedo beneath the opponent's bottom. Supposing the skill on both sides to be nearly on an equality, the fleets will at first pass through each other, then they will have to turn round, necessarily with circumspection, to avoid being caught in flank while so doing, and perform the same evolutions over again."

THE work of improving and extending the life-saving stations on the United States coast is proceeding favorably. Captain Faunce, the inspector, returned to New York a few days ago, after a survey of the coast from Cape Henry to Key West, and Mr. Kimball, chief of the Revenue Marine Bureau, is in command of another party which is now surveying the coast from the Rio Grande to Key West. It is proposed to extend these surveys to the Lake and Pacific coasts. About a year ago Congress authorized life-saving stations on the Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Connecticut, and Rhode Island coasts. Nine were built and manned at the following points around Cape Cod: Race Point, Peaked Hill Bar, Highlands, Parment river, Cahoon's Hollow, Nansett, Orleans, Chatham, and Monomoy. Another station was established at the southwest point of Block Island. During the past two years the old stations have been rebuilt, or thoroughly overhauled. Altogether, there are now eighty-two of these stations. It was found impracticable to erect stations for the protection of the Florida reefs, from Cape Florida to Tortugas; but it is urged that the lighthouses along the reef should be provided with self-righting and self-bailing life-boats. On the Gulf coast, from Key West around the Rio Grande, live-saving stations are not deemed necessary. The surroundings are so regular and the shoal water extends so evenly, that the sea is never high enough to break up stranded vessels. The crews, therefore, are never in immediate danger, except during hurricanes, when a life-boat or other apparatus would be useless.

THE New York Times notes with pride the fact that Captain Leydecker, of the Engineer Corps, who has just completed the photographic survey of the lava beds under such perilous and difficult circumstances, is a New York boy. He first won distinction at a competitive examination at the public school in Clark street, in 1859, and was appointed to the West Point Academy by General Daniel E. Sickles, then Congressman from that district. He graduated from West Point in the class of 1863, standing first on the list, and was made first Lieutenant of the Engineer Corps. He was assigned to General Meade's staff, and participated in the engagements before Petersburg and Richmond. At the termination of the rebellion he was ordered to New York Harbor, and subsequently made a survey of the Northern lakes. In 1865 he was ordered to the Light-house Board at New Orleans, and in the following year made a survey along the Southern coast, restoring the lights destroyed during the rebellion. The following year Captain Leydecker was assigned to West Point as Professor of Engineering, where he remained until ordered to report to General Schofield at San Francisco, Captain Leydecker is but twenty-nine years of age, and is a son of Deputy Collector John J. Leydecker, of the Custom-house. The entire lava country was accurately surveyed and photographed by Captain Leydecker and party, and General Davis now has an accurate copy of every rocky fastness of that remarkable region.

THE far reaching results of the invention of the new method of curing Hernia, are the most surprising. The Elastic Truss without metal springs, retains the Rupture without any exception, in every case, and under all circumstances. It is worn with the greatest ease both night and day, and if not taken off at all, soon effects a permanent cure. Sold at a price within the means of all, this Truss is sent to all parts of the country by mail by the Elastic Truss Co., No. 638 Broadway, N. Y. City, who also furnish circulars free.

DIED.

Brief announcements will be inserted under this head without charge. Obituary notices and resolutions should be paid for at the rate of two cents a word, unless it is intended to leave the question of their insertion to the discretion of the editor.

BURKE.—At Tarrytown, N. Y., on May 17, 1873, Mrs. ABBY C. BURKE, wife of Rev. John Burke, Chaplain U. S. Army.

SHARPE.—At San Antonio, Tex., Saturday, March 1, of hemorrhage, Dr. REDFORD SHARPE, U. S. Army, aged 42 years.

MARSHALL.—At Rochester, N. Y., Monday afternoon, May 12, AARON ERICKSON, son of Colonel E. G. and Hannah V. Marshall, aged 14 months.

MARRIED.

(Announcements of Marriages FIFTY CENTS each, and the signature and address of the party sending should accompany the notice.)

ADAMS-PHELPS.—At the church of the Ascension, Vallejo, Cal., on Tuesday, May 6, 1873, by the Rev. A. A. McAllister, I. DEXTER ADAMS, U. S. Navy, to MARGARET J., eldest daughter of Captain Thomas Phelps, U. S. N.

(Continued from Page 649.)

A committee was appointed to nominate officers, consisting of Major Ivan Tailoff, Colonel E. H. Rhodes and Captain E. C. Pierce. Colonel Miln, Private Scott and Major Montgomery were appointed a committee to prepare and furnish members certificates of membership. A model was exhibited by Colonel Miln. General M. T. McMahon, General Enory Upton and Colonel E. H. Rhodes were appointed an Executive Committee.

The following were elected officers for the coming year: President, General Alexander Shaler; Vice Presidents, Colonel James W. Latta, General Charles Devins, Jr., General Alam E. King; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel D. Irving Miln; Recording Secretary, Colonel Robert L. Orr; Treasurer, Colonel Samuel Truesdale. The meeting then adjourned.

The Cavalry Corps held its meeting at the Grand Army Hall, at noon, General Sheridan in the chair. The reports of the officers were presented, that of the Treasurer showing a balance of \$107.75. General H. E. Davies, Jr., of the committee on a badge, reported progress, and the committee was continued with orders to report at the next meeting. From the committee on constitution Major Whitehead reported, recommending the adoption of the constitution presented last year, leaving the name of the association to be settled at the present meeting, and General Sargent spoke in favor of calling the association "The Society of the Cavalry Corps of the Armies of the United States." Others wished to restrict it to the Cavalry Corps of the Army of the Potomac but the first title was adopted by a large majority. The same officers were elected for the ensuing year, as follows: President, Lieutenant-General P. H. Sheridan, U. S. Army; Vice-President, General H. E. Davies, Jr.; Secretary, Major G. Irving Whitehead; Treasurer, Major R. R. Carson. It was the expressed wish of General Sheridan to retire from the presidency, which he has held for the past two years, but the meeting was so unanimous in their desire for his continuance in the office that he yielded. The president was authorized to appoint a committee of several from each State to interest the cavalymen of their respective States in the welfare of the society, and secure their attendance at its meetings. It was voted that the next meeting should be held at the same time and place as the meeting of the Army of the Potomac for next year.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

The Society of the Army of the Potomac commenced its proceedings with the business meeting at 3 o'clock, on Wednesday, in Music Hall, which was handsomely decorated for the occasion. The body of the hall was occupied by the members of the society, the gallery was reserved for the ladies and their friends, and the stage was occupied by the officers of the society and the distinguished gentlemen present. In front of the chair of the president stood the little old camp table, on which the articles of the capitulation of General Lee were signed. This table bore the following inscription:

"On this table was signed the final agreement for the surrender of the Army of Northern Virginia, at Appomattox (C. H. Va.), at 3.30 A. M., April 10th, 1865, by Lieutenant-General J. Longstreet, Major-General J. B. Gordon, and Brigadier-General W. N. Pendleton, C. S. A.; and Major-General John Gibbon, U. S. A., Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin and Brevet Major-General W. Merritt, U. S. A."

Among those present on the platform were President Grant, Vice-President Wilson, Generals Sherman, Sheridan, Hancock, McDowell, Gibbon, Hawley, Hartman, Robinson, Franklin, von Steinwehr, and Walker; Lieutenant Governor Waylan, Ex-Lieutenant Governor Winchester, and other distinguished gentlemen of Connecticut. After prayer by Chaplain Twitchell, General Burnside introduced the business in a brief address. General Devins, the orator, was then introduced and fixed the attention of the audience with an address which had all the finish of a most carefully elaborated paper, and all the freedom of an extemporaneous speech, the orator speaking without referring to his manuscript. After some introductory remarks, General Devins proceeded with a biographical sketch of General Meade, dwelling chiefly upon his crowning achievement, the battle of Gettysburg. First briefly sketching his early career, General Devins proceeded as follows:

The causes which led to that bold and remarkable movement on the part of the rebel government, the invasion of Pennsylvania in 1863, have never, so far as I know been explicitly stated by it. The report of the rebel commander-in-chief clearly indicates that when it was written he did not intend to develop them. He says therein that the Army of the Potomac lay along the Rappahannock in such a position that it could not be attacked to advantage; that by moving northward through the great valley of Virginia a fairer opportunity would be offered to strike; that the plans of the enemy for the summer would be disarranged and time consumed, and then adds, that "actuated by these and other important considerations that he may hereafter present, he determined upon the movement." These important considerations have never been divulged, and so far as General Lee is concerned, now never can be; yet they may be reasonably conjectured. Two reasons existed which, if it were possible to get a foothold in any Northern

State, rendered it vital that it should be done: The Confederate diplomatists had been struggling abroad in vain for recognition as a government; they could not hope to obtain this as long as the war was confined to the limits of the Southern States, and however formidable in proportions were always the aspect of a mere local rebellion. Let but their Army maintain itself on Northern soil, and Mr. Davis believed that his ambassadors could obtain recognition from some foreign States at least, and with it all the advantages of a position in the family of nations. The other was the necessity of doing something to sustain the courage of the rebel States under a misfortune then impending over them well understood by Davis and Lee, and as yet but little appreciated by the mass of their people. The sword of Grant was knocking fiercely at the gates of Vicksburg; at any hour it might burst them; with it Port Hudson must fall, and cutting the Confederacy in twain, the Mississippi would be open from the mountains to the sea. This was a blow which could neither be warded off nor parried; it must descend, and there was left only the hope of dealing another in return elsewhere which should in some degree diminish its effect.

No sooner were the designs of Lee fully unmasked by his movement from the Shenandoah into the Cumberland valley than General Hooker, who had fallen back toward Washington in obedience to the exigencies of the problem which pressed upon every commander of the Army of the Potomac—the necessity of covering that city—acted with his usual vigor. Crossing the Potomac himself to the north side on the 25th of June, on the 27th he had concentrated his forces at Frederick. It was on the evening of the 28th that Lee, whose cavalry had been cut off from him by the rapidity of this action, and who had then pushed Ewell forward to York and Carlisle with intent, as he says, to cross the Susquehanna, and was himself at Chambersburg with Longstreet and Hill, learned at the same time not only that Hooker had crossed the Potomac, but was actually at Frederick. "We may search the history of modern campaigns in vain," says Captain Chesney, one of the most intelligent of the British writers on our war, "to find a more striking example of the effect produced by operating on the enemy's communications than that of this movement of Hooker's. The first sound that reached Lee of the advance of the Federal columns to the north of the river caused him to suspend all further action tending to draw him further from his base." He resolved at once on concentrating his forces on the east side of South Mountain and preventing Hooker's further march westward, and orders for this purpose were immediately issued. Before these facts were known to Lee, which caused him thus to desist from any further movement forward, the change had been made in the Army of the Potomac which placed General Meade in command, General Hooker being relieved at his own request. The immediate cause of this request was the refusal by the War Department to place at his disposal the troops at Harper's Ferry; and without entering into the discussion of this matter here, I may say that I think there will be found few to-day to defend a course which, when the air was black with the gathering clouds of such a storm as that which burst in thunder a few days later over Gettysburg, would have left out of the conflict ten thousand efficient troops under the command of a veteran general (French).

No tribute to the discipline which prevailed in this Army can be higher than that which is paid by saying that this change was made when every one knew that a battle was impending without in any degree affecting its spirits or its energy. The French herald who in the same breath announced the death of one king and the accession of another by the words "The king is dead. Long live the king," was never received with more unquestioning loyalty than, in devotion to the cause it served and not in indifference to its leaders, this Army received each announcement of a change in commanders. Faithful and devoted to those who had preceded, it prepared to render the same obedience to him who now, in the very imminence of a mortal struggle, found its heavy cares and responsibilities thrown upon him. The situation was one indeed which might give the most audacious anxiety; for the loss of a great battle then might endanger all for which we had been struggling; and yet a great battle must be fought, to relieve the Northern States from the invasion which at this moment seemed to threaten most directly the splendid city of Philadelphia. If Meade could secure the immense tactical advantage of compelling the enemy to attack him that might be rendered certain which without it would be doubtful. It was his opinion that the infantry of Lee must surpass his own by about ten thousand men, supposing each could bring on the field substantially his whole Army. If any lesson had, however, been fully taught already, it was that in a country like our own, with the rough field-works that troops may throw up, the improvements in artillery and masonry are so much for the advantage of the party who stands on the defensive, that in such a position a force decidedly weaker may with confidence receive the assault of another. Cool as he was brave, he resolved that this advantage should be secured by compelling his opponent to attack him if possible.

Accepting his position, in an order issued early on the morning of the 28th, he nobly summons his troops to their duties. Nor do I like it the less because it is distinctly marked with the manly, healthful, religious feeling which was an essential element in his character. "The country," he says, "looks to this Army to relieve it from the devastation and disgrace of a hostile invasion. Whatever fatigues and sacrifices we may be called upon to undergo, let us have in view constantly the magnitude of the interests involved, and let each determine to do his duty, leaving to an all-controlling Providence the decision of the contest."

From the nature of the case, as General Meade states, no precise plan had probably been formed by General Hooker or could be by himself, other than to be governed by the exigencies of the situation. Already the Army was in a position which threatened Lee formidably,

but the information of any hour might make a change of movements necessary to bring about that which he desired.

The 28th was spent in getting together the information as to his own Army—its various forces and their positions, which was essential to him—as well as in ascertaining all that was then known at the headquarters as to the enemy; and on the 29th, instead of continuing to move westward, which was perhaps the apprehension of Lee—fearful always as to his communications—he commenced to move northward to compel him to loose his hold on the Susquehanna. From this river, unknown to him, Lee was already drawing back. Moving on the 29th and on the 30th in a manner which would enable him to concentrate his forces on Pipe creek, a position about fifteen miles south of Gettysburg which seemed likely to afford a good line both for the purpose of preventing the crossing of the Susquehanna and of covering Washington and Baltimore, no means were neglected in endeavoring to ascertain the exact whereabouts of the enemy and also the places where it would be suitable to offer him battle. General Humphreys was instructed on the arrival of his division at Emmetsburg to report whether the ground there was favorable, the position itself being clearly an important one. On the 30th Meade was informed by Buford, who covered with his cavalry the left of our Army, of the presence of the enemy near Gettysburg, whither Reynolds, with the First and Eleventh Corps, had already been ordered to proceed. While the orders of the 30th thus directed Reynolds, those to the other corps contemplate evidently taking up the position of Pipe creek, in doing which they would be shielded and masked by Reynolds on their left front. Reynolds was also instructed, as General Humphreys states in his beautiful address on General Meade lately delivered at Philadelphia, to report whether Gettysburg itself afforded ground suitable for a battle. All the orders indicate that every movement is liable to be changed by the development of events, and showing the skill which Meade possessed as a tactician on a large scale, demonstrate his ability to handle an Army in a series of manœuvres of the highest importance. He is fully entitled to the praise bestowed on him by Swinton, the able critic of the operations of the Army of the Potomac, who says that in "spite of the malicious detraction of his adversaries, who have endeavored to make it appear that he shrank from the issue of arms at Gettysburg, it was in reality the moral firmness of General Meade that determined the combat in the form in which it actually occurred."

On the morning of the 1st of July the first encounter took place, and although to the north and west of Gettysburg, it is still to be considered a part and an essential part of the battle. It was a day beginning successfully, but so far as the loss of troops was concerned, ending seriously; and yet a conflict of inestimable value to us, for although forced from the ground we at first occupied, at its close we held the position to the south of Gettysburg on the crest to be thenceforth forever renowned in the American annals.

Hill's corps had moved from Chambersburg through Cashtown, and on that morning was encountered by Buford upon that road, which is to the west from Gettysburg beyond the Seminary Ridge, which on the next day became the most important part of the enemy's line. Meeting them at about nine o'clock in the morning, he held them most gallantly in check until the arrival of Reynolds with Wadsworth's division, who immediately prepared to engage, sending back for the rest of his corps and the Eleventh to hurry forward. To sustain Buford was undoubtedly his most pressing reason at the moment, as the delay of the enemy was important, that Meade might be aided in the concentration of his forces; but with the knowledge he had of the anxiety of the commanding general, who was then ignorant of the peculiar facilities afforded by the ground at Gettysburg, it is not likely that he passed over the Emmetsburg road without taking in all the advantages to be obtained by the possession of the rugged crest, or anticipating that if forced back, he could cling to it until he was sustained by the whole Army. Arranging his troops, forming his lines with his customary rapidity and energy, he advanced at once on the force opposed to him, which already largely outnumbered his own; but hardly was the movement commenced when he fell, mortally wounded. Brave men were to fall by thousands on that terrible field, yet the loss of no one could be more seriously felt and more deeply deplored. Not the men of the First Corps only, whom he had longed, but the whole Army knew him as a soldier in whose bravery and skill the most implicit confidence might be placed. The senior of Meade in military rank, no jealous thought at his promotion to the command of the Army ever entered that loyal heart. Modest and simple in manners, without trace of affectation or boasting, reliable as steel, a true soldier, he died a soldier's death, grandly contributing to the triumph he was never to share. Yet where could man meet better the inevitable hour than in defence of his native State, his life blood mingling with the soil on which he first drew breath? Long may the statue which the love and honor of his comrades of the First Corps has reared to him on the field stand in glorious though mute resemblance to him as he stood that day watching with eager gaze and dauntless heart the advance of the coming foe!

His troops did not lose the impulse he had given them, even at his fall, gallantly holding the enemy at bay; many prisoners were taken, and for an hour or two all went well. Substantially the remainder of the First corps arrived, and two divisions of the Eleventh, with General Howard, who took command on the field; but soon the advance of Ewell's troops, who now approached from the north on their way from Carlisle and York to Lee's proposed concentration at Gettysburg, seemed to render necessary an extension of our line round to the north of the town, by which it was weakened seriously and outnumbered at all points. The day was fairly turned against us, and Howard was forced back through the town to the heights, where the battle was finally fought. Nor could he effect his withdrawal except at

the expense of a heavy loss in prisoners, that fell more severely on the Eleventh corps, that had been exposed to the assaults of the columns coming from the north. Although the number of divisions engaged was about equal, it must be observed that at this time each division and corps of the enemy was more than double the size of one of ours. Luckily, or rather providentially, Howard had left in position on Cemetery Hill as he advanced one of his own divisions (Von Steinwehr's) which had not been engaged, and aided by General Hancock, who had now arrived with an order from Meade to take command on the field, but without troops, the confusion of the withdrawal was subdued and the men, undiscouraged by the reverse, prepared to receive the assault of the enemy and maintain their position until after nightfall. A demonstration was in fact made, but not with the usual vigor of the enemy, and was without difficulty repulsed. To Meade, Hancock immediately sent word that the ground was favorable and that it could be held until after nightfall. The Twelfth Corps, in response to the summons of General Howard sent earlier in the day, had now reached the field, and brigades of the First, which had been delayed, and two of the Third arrived soon after; and General Hancock, surrendering the command to General Slocum, reported in person to General Meade, who he found had already issued orders to all his army to move as rapidly as possible on Gettysburg, and was himself preparing to go thither at once, and waiting only to hear from the Fifth corps, which could not reach there until after the middle of the next day, as it was more than thirty miles away. That summer night witnessed a scene in Pennsylvania such as I trust its hills may never behold again, as the whole Army, the artillery by every road, and the infantry by every path were moving to the conflict; but early in the day everything was ready except the Sixth corps, and for it they were strong enough to wait. The guns were in position and some slight breastworks of earth and rails had been hastily thrown up. Meade himself had reached the ground soon after midnight, and directed the arrangements of his troops; and that his tactical dispositions for the coming battle were of an excellent order as his materials allowed, has not been, that I am aware of, questioned by any one. One of his directions, soon after arriving, was that proper examinations should be made of all the roads leading from Gettysburg. This order, which proceeded only from the caution of a prudent commander desirous to be prepared for any event, however unfortunate, was the occasion afterwards of a charge against him that he intended to withdraw without fighting—a charge that he always felt to be cruelly unjust. In his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, he emphatically denied it in terms of such solemnity that now, when he stands before the tribunal to which he then appealed, it is but right that it should be repeated here. "I utterly deny," said he, "under the full solemnity and sanctity of my oath, and in the firm conviction that the day will come when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known—I utterly deny ever having intended or thought for one instant to withdraw that Army unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day might render it a matter of necessity that it should be withdrawn."

The morning of the 2d of July wore away without anything decisive—our own Army on the west, which stretched from Culp's Hill on our right along Cemetery Hill and Ridge to Round Top, while the enemy with Longstreet and Hill's corps occupied Seminary Hill, a ridge about a mile distant, overlapping our left and extended round to our right with Ewell's corps. Early in the afternoon stout John Sedgwick and the Sixth corps were up after their long march of thirty-five miles, and the Federal Army stood ready to receive the blow which the Army of Northern Virginia must deliver or lose its boasted prestige and acknowledge the invasion a failure. Whether it was wise in Lee to make the attack has been doubted, but he himself felt that it was forced upon him, and says, in his report, "that while he had not intended to fight a general battle so far from his base unless attacked, yet finding himself unexpectedly confronted by the Federal Army, the battle was in some measure unavoidable by him."

The exact numbers engaged remain to-day in dispute, yet they were undoubtedly as nearly even as can ever be expected to be found in a conflict of such magnitude. That theirs exceeded ours seems to be the more general estimate, and by about ten thousand, although I observe that General Humphreys, in the address to which I have referred, places their infantry as exceeding ours by fifteen thousand.

It was three or four o'clock when the comparative silence of the earlier part of the day was broken by the attack upon our left, which was held by the Third corps under General Sickles. Instead of extending directly from the left of the Second corps, which was our left centre, to Round Top, he had thrown his line forward to obtain a position which he deemed more commanding on the Emmetsburg road. While a severe assault was made upon his left and the angle where his line receded towards Round Top a flanking force was dispatched to carry Little Round Top, which the rebel commander rightly judged to be the key to the whole position. Before it reached it, however, reinforcements had already arrived from the Fifth corps, and the struggle for its possession became at once most furious; no where during the engagement was more determination shown. Each regiment as it came up realized that the point was vital, and that to lose it was to lose the battle, and fought accordingly. Fiercely striven for, manfully held, nightfall saw it and the whole crest from it to Culp's Hill in our possession. The Third corps had indeed been forced from its more advanced position on the Emmetsburg road, for after a stubborn resistance, in which General Sickles was severely wounded, and a heavy loss in officers and men, it had fallen back on the line from Hancock's left to Round Top, which General Meade considered always the true line.

The most anxious hours of the whole battle were those in which the possession of Round Top and the

line on the Emmetsburg road were thus fiercely debated. In this conflict the Third corps was assisted by reinforcements from nearly every other, and the day was at last brilliantly closed by a charge from General Crawford's division, supported by the advance of the Sixth corps, which drove the enemy from too close proximity to Round Top. On our right an advantage had been gained by Ewell, who had secured a position within our lines, weakened as they had been by reinforcements sent to the left of the line; but of this it was clear to General Meade that he could be dispossessed in the morning.

Night descended at last, and each army, anxious but determined, waited for the coming day, which must decide the all-important issue. For Lee to desist in his attack now was to confess defeat, while yet, as he says, he believed "ultimate success might be secured," and although he knew well that the position from which the Third corps had been forced was an advantage rather apparent than real, he knew also that it had inspired his troops to a belief that the work before them was not beyond their powers. On the other hand, in our Army, while all felt that the hour for exultation had not come, everything seemed to indicate, in spite of the loss of the position on the Emmetsburg road, that the true line of defence was untouched, and that the same determination on the day which was to come as on that which was passed would insure the victory. To the rule that councils of war never fight, which has become a proverb, the council of war held this night is an exception, for it was then agreed to be the only thing to be done.

Unwilling to abandon the scheme of an invasion, and confiding in the spirit of his troops, Lee decided again to try the fortunes of an attack. While not materially changing his position, which, as before, swept round from Seminary Hill, relinquishing any attempt to carry Round Top, now securely held and strongly fortified, his plan was an assault by main force upon our left centre which should crush all before it. Nor was this unsuspected by Meade, who, in a conversation with Gibbon on the evening of July 2d, had predicted that after his ill success upon our flanks, the next movement of Lee would be to strike at our centre. Any project of a movement in force upon our right was abandoned, if entertained. The driving out of Ewell's force in the morning from the more forward position it had held the evening before had deprived him of his foothold there, which could not again be obtained. This had not been done, however, until Lee's dispositions were nearly completed, as Ewell had reinforced the division which had effected an entrance within our lines on Culp's Hill, and their determined resistance had delayed a termination of the struggle until nearly noon.

It was one o'clock on the 3d of July when all was ready within the Confederate lines for that celebrated assault which ranks among the most remarkable in history, alike for the furiousness with which it was made, and the resolution and persistency with which it was met and foiled. It has been compared to the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, but not, I think, very happily, for that was but a desperate effort to save a battle already lost; it far more nearly resembles the renowned charge at Wagram, directed by Napoleon himself, then in the zenith of his fame and the full splendor of his great military intellect. Aspern and Essling had been doubtful, or indeed defeats for the Emperor, and the fate of the day at Wagram was trembling in the scale when, concentrating the fire of one hundred guns upon the Austrian centre, after a furious cannonade he launched McDonald with ten thousand men upon it. It was observed that, although the empire had long since come, as if to influence his men with all the fire of the French Revolution, McDonald, who led the column in person, wore that day his old uniform of a general of the Republic. Bursting upon the Austrian centre, it was broken, and instant retreat followed.

This day was to see repeated that favorite movement of Napoleon, of striking at the centre, on a more gigantic scale, yet not with like success. As the wave which beats upon the rocky barriers of our coast is dashed back in clouds of scattering, dissolving spray, so this fierce and bloody wave of rebellion was to be hurled back, broken, scattered, and in wild disorder, when it struck the adamant wall of the infantry of the Army of the Potomac.

Concentrating an immense mass of artillery, not less than one hundred and fifty guns, along his front, the Confederate commander strives first to shake the morale of the Federal troops, whose firmness and courage he clearly does not despise, in order that his infantry columns may more readily do the decisive work he has in store for them. From eighty guns posted on Cemetery Hill and Ridge our batteries make stern reply, and an artillery conflict of unexampled fury rages from ridge to ridge and over the valley of death which lies between. Sheltering themselves as well as they can, by such rude breastworks as they have, from the terrific storm of shot and shell which fills the air, and with its tumult would wake the very dead, among whom their lives are drawn, were they sensible to mortal sounds, our troops await the struggle that is coming; for the mighty roar is but the prelude and overture to a mightier drama. For two hours the tempest continues. Toward the end Hunt, our prudent chief of artillery, slackens his fire, that ammunition may not fail. When the infantry attempts to close he knows he shall need it all, and his wisdom is well rewarded afterwards. Hancock, who commands the left centre, his own corps being immediately under Gibbon, knows that somewhere on him the storm is to break, and rides along his whole line seeing that all is prepared and rousing his men by his ardent words and magnetic presence to the hot work that is before them.

And now there is a momentary lull in the fire of the Confederate line; all know it as the lull which precedes the wildest roar of the tempest, and that for a few moments their batteries cannot fire, because their infantry are moving. Out of the wooded crest which has shielded them on Seminary Hill they are coming now in numbers nearly or quite eighteen thousand men; from the edge of the wood Longstreet directs the assault, and

Lee anxiously watches the result. Pickett's division, about five or six thousand strong, is the directing force upon the right; it is supported by Wilcox and Perry's brigades from Hill's corps; upon the left by Heth's division of Hill's corps, commanded this day by Pettigrew, forms a portion of the assaulting line, and is strengthened by two brigades from Pender's division of the same corps. On Pickett, however, the greatest reliance is placed: let him but reach our lines with adequate momentum, and they feel that the day is theirs. The men of this division have not yet fought in the battle and feel that they have been kept for its very crisis; they are resolved upon their work, for they know that the eyes of both armies are upon them. Virginians all, alas that the State so honored in the Union as to be termed the mother of its Presidents should send forth so gallant a body of her sons in the mad and wicked effort to destroy it! Conspicuous in the front, as they move forward, is Pickett himself, carefully forming his lines, and almost immediately they come under the fire of our batteries, but steadily they move through the valley with a courage which in a good cause would command the admiration of the world. There is no rushing or tumult, for they are old troops who know well the value of discipline and that they must keep their formations or they will be driven as a mob would be driven from the front of the Army of the Potomac. They close up their ranks, too, as the shot and spherical case come plunging through, for they have often looked before upon the sight of blood. The lines of Pettigrew, more exposed by the open character of the ground, waver soon under the terrific cannonade (for Hunt, economical a little while ago, is liberal enough everywhere now), and are broken on the left, while the right still clings firmly to the directing force; the supporting columns fail to advance in season or with vigor, and Pickett's division must do the work finally almost alone, if it may. Already it is within the musketry fire of our troops, but yet they withhold it. Many of our guns are now drawn back, having exhausted their canister, to await the struggle of the infantry, but still the stout army lets its opponents come. The Vermont brigade, First corps, thrown forward upon their flank, is the first to open, but the column still presses on. It encounters now the Second corps, and as it receives a terrific fire from the divisions of Gibbon and Hays, it returns it with desperate energy, and marching fiercely onward, strikes with its fullest force upon the front of Webb's brigade, pressing back our line from the stone wall which had covered it to the crest, immediately behind, when the gallant Webb, assisted by Hall, soon restores order. Already their battle flags are on the low stone wall; already Armistead, who leads as he stands upon it, waves his men forward to their last great struggle.

The hour for the Army of the Potomac has come. Up, now, men of New England, and show yourselves in the field the same stout defenders of the constitution and the Union that your statesmen have ever done in the former! Up, men of the Middle States, upon whose soil this unholy attempt to strike at the Keystone of the arch is made! Up, men of the West, whose fortunes have so long been cast in with this eastern army, that you may bear back beyond the mountains the tidings of the great victory won to-day on the Atlantic slope! Up, true men of the South, few though you are in number, who fight in our ranks to-day! There is no need for any one to echo the order of the Duke at Waterloo, to call or to command, for now the left centre, as by a common instinct and impulse, throws itself upon the foe. The point penetrated by the enemy is covered by some regiments, while others change front so as to strike them on the flank. There is confusion—organization is to some extent lost in both brigades and regiments, but all understand what is to be done and are resolute to do it. It is the stern confusion of the onset, and not the wretched tumult of disaster. As the long wave of fire bursts upon their charging lines, the colors of our regiments are advanced to meet the battle-flags of the foe. Firmly on our men come, officers animating by their example when they cannot direct by their commands, for we stand no longer on the defensive, but take the offensive now. Before that determined front and desolating fire what brave but erring, misguided men could do, their men did. Killed or mortally wounded, their Brigadiers fall; their lines waver, yield, break at last, and while a few wild, disorganized masses struggle to reach the Confederate lines, from which they had issued so proudly an hour before, the Army of the Potomac gathers up the prisoners by thousands and their battle-flags in sheaves, and knows that Gettysburg is won.

General Meade, who was at the right getting the reserves in order when the assault commenced, reached the left centre just as the repulse was fairly completed and speaking to General Gibbons' aids, asked, "How is it doing here?" He was told that the assault was repulsed. He repeated, "Is it entirely repulsed?" and when the aids replied that it was, and all around broke into loud cheers, he raised his hat with the simple words, "Thank God!" Nor with him was this the mere repetition of a phrase of custom, but an expression of deep and heartfelt feeling. Although thousands in a grateful country attested by solemn thanksgiving their gratitude for this great triumph, worthy to be ranked with what Oliver Cromwell called the battle of Worcester, "the crowning mercy of the Lord," I question if from one it came with more deep emotion than from the lips of the Commander-in-Chief on the field itself. "A soldier," says the corporal in Sterne's fine story of *Le Fevre*, "a soldier, an't please your reverence, must say his prayers when and where he can."

It has been contended that we should now have attacked in our turn; but such a movement, if unsuccessful, might, of course, become seriously compromising, and it was not in the character of General Meade to put at risk that which he had already gained when it was of such vast value and importance. The battle had been fought for the key of the country in which he stood, and fought out thoroughly. It was his beyond doubt or peradventure; no earthly power could wrest it from him; the invasion was at an end, and Lee would be compelled to

abandon the territory into which he had entered. Nor must it be forgotten that while the losses of the enemy were greater far, ours were yet enormous, for tested in the merest material way, Gettysburg was one of the greatest battles of the world. The Confederate loss was 18,000 killed and wounded and 13,600 missing, nearly the whole of the latter being prisoners of war, making a total of 31,600. Our own was 16,500 killed and wounded and 6,600 missing, the latter to a large extent the prisoners of the first day, making a total loss of 23,100.

It was the 5th of July when Lee commenced his retreat, and as he reached the Potomac, which he had crossed in such high hope, he learned by a message from Davis that the blow upon Vicksburg of which he had hoped to break the weight had fallen, and that the Mississippi was open to the sea. Whether or not he could have been attacked to advantage before he crossed is yet an open question which I shall not undertake here to discuss.

I would not willingly do injustice to the other great fields of the war and their splendid results, and yet it has always seemed to me that Gettysburg marks the culminating point of the rebellion, and that the blow struck that day for the Union, accompanied as it was by the fall of Vicksburg, turned forever its bloody tide. Large, varied, and constant as were the services rendered by General Meade before that day and after it to the very end of the war, it is by his judgment in so maneuvering his army as to compel the Confederate commander to take the initiative, by his energy in bringing his troops to this decisive field, by his skill in posting his force and arranging his order of battle, by his calmness, courage, and persistency in all its vicissitudes that he ever will be most gratefully remembered. His fame is built upon the rocks and is immovable as the hills of Gettysburg. Great fields were yet to be fought, great sacrifices endured, great victories won. The leader, wise of head and stout of heart, who should gather the springs which moved all our armies into a single hand and control them with a single will was yet to come, before the long-tried Army of the Potomac should see all that it fought for fully secured. Yet, although all this was still to be, and although the waves of the rebellion were to come again and yet again, never was its bloody crest to be reared so high as at Gettysburg.

Comrades, the army which he commanded so long has passed away: no more shall its bugles break the sweet stillness of the morning air, as with their reveille they salute the coming day; no more shall the falling night hear the rolling tattoo of its drums: its tents are struck, and its cannon have thundered their last notes of defiance and of victory. Each year we, who are its survivors, assemble in sadly diminishing numbers, as the remorseless artillery of time hurls its fatal missiles into our ranks, until shortly a few old men only shall gather together and strive with feeble voices to raise the thundering battle cheer with which we once answered the rebel yells, to sink themselves soon after under the common lot. How fast the coming generations rise to push us from our places, when you remember all whom we have lost even since the war, I do not need to remind you. Yet, as generation after generation shall come in their long succession, while the great flag that it bore at the head of its marching columns waves over a free and united people, it will be remembered that in its day and generation and in its time and place the Army of the Potomac did for Liberty and Law, for the Constitution and the Union, deeds worthy of immortal honor. And he that was its leader on so many a hot and bloody day and on so many a well-contested field, we leave him to his long repose, to his pure, unsullied, and well-earned fame, in the full confidence that while a Christian gentleman, a wise and true soldier, a lofty patriot is honored, he will not be forgotten.

"Mild in manner, fair in favor,
Kind in temper, fierce in fight;
Warrior nobler, gentler, braver,
Never will behold the light."

The poem of General Van Zandt followed the oration, but as no report was taken of it, and it has not been seen since the poet disappeared with it, we can make but an imperfect report of it. It abounded in telling hits, which excited great merriment, and contained some rather irreverent personal allusions, which were received in good part by such of the victims as were present on the stage. Of General Butler the poet said:

Ben Butler's great head, like a billiard ball shining,
He carves on pocket, and pockets himself;
But the maids of Orleans his fair laurels are twining,
And he always rolls off when he's laid on the shelf.

The poem finished, President Grant was loudly called for, and, in compliance, he stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows: "Comrades: It affords me very great pleasure to meet you here, but I will not detain you by any address. To do so would only mar the pleasure you must have in reflecting on those you have already heard, and which have been so able, and which only do justice to your army and your commanders you have with you here to-day."

General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, General McDowell, Vice-President Wilson, General Hawley, General Hartranft, General Franklin, General Robinson, and General Gibbon were then called out in quick succession, and each responded briefly to the compliment.

The business which followed consisted of the reception of the reports of the officers, which were adopted as presented and sent to the members, the appointment of a place and time of meeting, and the election of officers. The meeting had been thrown over to so late an hour that this was necessarily hurried, and to save delay the constitution was unanimously suspended, and the question

of time and place of meeting referred to the officers of the society. The officers elected were: President, General Irvin McDowell; Recording Secretary, General G. H. Sharpe; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William C. Church; Treasurer, General H. E. Davies, Jr. Some discussion arose on a proposition coming from General M. T. McMahon to take steps toward consolidating all the Army societies, and it was finally referred to the Executive Committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the officers of the society, and to the orator and poet, the latter being ordered engrossed and sent to them. General Burnside and General Franklin then conducted General McDowell to the chair, and with a few words from him the society adjourned till the banquet in the evening.

THE BANQUET.

Of all the pleasant incidents connected with the Army Reunions of 1873, none left a better impression than the banquet and succession of toasts, on the evening of the second day. The banquet was held in the Music Hall, the theatre of New Haven, and was preceded by a grand concert from Gilmore's band. Both banquet and concert were honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the Vice-President, the Commander-in-chief of the Army, and a host of other notables. The concert came out at about 9:30 P. M.; and the task remaining to be accomplished was one that tried the executive ability of Downing, the great caterer, to the utmost. In the parquet of the theatre eleven tables were to be spread, each to hold nearly two hundred people; and knives and forks, eatables and drinkables, were to be supplied to all of these guests or to all of their places, inside of an hour. The exertions of a small army of colored troops, directed by the great caterer, speedily reduced the chaos of seats that remained from the concert into long lines of chairs, ranged by the tables. Before 10:30 everything was almost ready, and the great Downing, perspiring but triumphant, surveyed a silent row of orderly tables, on which glittered all the paraphernalia of a complete banquet. Short as was the time, however, a crowd of clamorous veterans was already waiting at the outer doors, waving green tickets, and demanding the opening of the doors, with hungry vehemence. Why this should be so we are unable to say, inasmuch as the greater part of the heroes had come from hotel suppers not two hours before; but the fact remains, that they did "go on awful outside," as an old lady in the gallery remarked.

The gallery was already packed with all the fashion and beauty of New Haven, gathered to see the veterans attack the supper. We thought at the time, and have often thought since, that this arrangement at public banquets is decidedly one of the relics of barbarism, and might be greatly improved. The spectacle of some five hundred men, eating and drinking in masculine exclusiveness, can hardly be called an elevated sight to the fair creatures looking on from the gallery. We earnestly hope that the time may yet come when the ladies, who make the comfort of our home life, will be invited to grace all such gatherings as the one we record with their presence at the table. In the next century, no doubt, we shall see this. For the present, we can only sigh for advancing civilization.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the guests were all fairly seated at table; and the advent of General Grant, soon after, was hailed with cheers from all parts of the house. The Chief Magistrate looked decidedly confused by the clamorous welcome, and presented a great and agreeable contrast, in the almost shrinking modesty of his demeanor, to the vanity of most men at such a time. At last every one was down, the waiters were flying around with oysters and fish, and for some minutes the clatter of knives and forks was incessant. But it could not be expected that such a state of things would last long. Famous as the Army of the Potomac has always been for its eating powers, its true strength, on such an occasion, is usually developed in the line of drinkables. There was a general sigh of relief when the pop of the first champagne cork was heard, and a brisk fusillade instantly followed from all parts of the room.

Then General McDowell, President of the Society, arose, and in a short speech introduced the first regular toast, "The President of the United States." General Hawley, of Connecticut, responded to this in a fine oration, in which he contrasted the simple surroundings of our leader with the actual extent of his power, second to that of no crowned head in Europe. He also paid a just tribute to our late army, and to the excellence of discipline to which it finally attained, out of the most apparently unruly material.

Among other things, General Hawley said:

Perhaps it is not quite germane to this immediate subject, but since it has occurred to me I will mention it, in connection with this long line of distinguished generals here before us, and many others to whom it would equally well apply: Do you think that all these men rose from the humble positions of their youth to their present high places without some difficulties, some heart-burnings? Do you not suppose there were many cases of merit unrecognized? Was no man who should have been promoted neglected or passed over? Were there no cases even of injustice? Was no man, perhaps on the very verge of victory, turned back to his command, humiliated and mortified? How many vol-

umes do you suppose of angry controversy could have been written and printed within the last six years had the American soldiers chosen to resort to it? Silently they have submitted. They leave their cause with you, fellow-soldiers, and with their countrymen, confident of ultimate justice, but certainly never uttering one word for themselves.

In the course of his remarks General McDowell said:

It has been my duty within a short time to pass all over the Southern country, through Kentucky and Tennessee, made memorable by the acts of those who now honor us with their presence. I have brought back, among other results, a deep and firm impression that there is no part of our country—I do not except even Connecticut or Massachusetts—in which the authority of the United States is more thoroughly, more firmly, or more unreservedly acknowledged, than it is in our Southern States. (Great applause.)

The next toast, the "State of Connecticut," was responded to by Governor Ingersoll, in decidedly the best speech of the evening. Scholarly and polished, eloquent and graceful, it reminded us more forcibly of the lamented Edward Everett than anything we have heard for a long time.

Governor Ingersoll thus happily alluded to some officers whom Connecticut not less than the Army delights to honor:

To you, Mr. President of the United States, the name of Connecticut cannot be mentioned without recalling Windsor and Torrington, where were the homes, and are the graves, of your patriots. You, Mr. General of the Army of the United States, cannot hear the name of Connecticut without recalling to you that you bear a name which for a century has been a household word with our people; and that you carry the blood in your veins that was nurtured among the rich influences of Fairfield County. [Applause.] To you, Mr. President of the Army of the Potomac, and to your comrades here, the name of Connecticut at once calls up memories of comrades who long ago went to the front and are awaiting you there. The true hearted and the accomplished Mansfield, the fearless and reproachless Sedgwick—[applause]—I pause, sir, as I come to the living list—I might seem invidious where I do not feel it; but, sir, personal feeling constrains me to mention one, at least, with whom in past years I have stood in the ranks of a peaceful profession—my townsman, Alfred Terry. [Applause.] Another comes up to my mind whom I remember only as a lad—a pink-cheeked boy, when I, another lad, carried to him, years ago, the intelligence that he was called into the service of his country, little dreaming that he was then to develop into one of the ablest generals of the Army of the Potomac: that is Horatio Wright of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Vice-President Wilson followed with a speech in answer to the toast of "Our National Representatives at Home and Abroad," which, though attempting the somewhat unpopular defence of our national legislators, was conceived in such excellent taste and spirit as to carry the sympathies of the audience with it. General Sherman also made a most excellent speech, in response to the "Army and Navy." Simple, earnest, forcible, and in excellent taste, it surprised many of those who are wont to think soldiers poor orators. We shall find room another week for this speech, in which the Army will be interested. Mayor Loomis followed General Sherman in response for "the City of New Haven," and Rev. Dr. Porter for "Yale and her Sister Universities." General Devins, in informal response to the "Orator of the Day," spoke a few words in praise of the foundation of military glory, the private soldier. He was followed by General Van Zandt of Rhode Island, who made a very happy comic oration, leaving at the end of the feast the toast which ought to have come earlier, "Our Wives and Sweethearts." The response to this toast was, after all, the great feature of the banquet. That toughest of old bachelors, Lieutenant-General Philip Henry Sheridan, was called up to reply, and compelled, with roars of greeting, to mount the table itself to be fully seen. To describe his speech would be an impossible task. It came out in short, confidential sentences, between roars of laughter and applause. Such a speech, and such a reception as were accorded to the little hero of Five Forks, are given to few men, and if we could get such another ending to a feast next year, it will be almost worth a walk all the way to Harrisburg to see it.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

The national encampment of the "Grand Army of the Republic" held its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. From the report of the Inspector-General, Captain M. B. Goodrich, it appeared that the society flourishes in nearly every State of the Union—its fund for charitable purposes now amounting to about \$200,000.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commander-in-Chief—General Charles Devins, Jr., of Mass.

Senior Vice-Commander—Colonel John R. Goble, of New York.

Junior Vice-Commander—Edward Ferguson, of Wisconsin.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence.

Surgeon-in-Chief—H. Powell, New York city.

A council of administration was also chosen. A vote was passed recommending the holding of the Army reunions at Philadelphia in 1876, the Centennial year. Complimentary votes were passed to the citizens of New Haven, to Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., and to the officers of the day and guard and sentries. An enthusiastic vote of thanks to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, General Burnside, was adopted, and to the Vice-Commander-in-Chief, General Louis M. Wagner, of Philadelphia. Generals Wagner, Cogswell and Goble, were appointed a committee, and escorted to the chair the new Commander-in-Chief, General Devins, who acknowledged the honor conferred in a happy speech. The various State delegations were then led before General Devins, and introduced to him by the department commanders. The society then adjourned to meet at Harrisburg next year. A concert was given in the evening to the members of this and the other Army societies by Admiral Foote Post, of New Haven. At this an address of welcome was delivered by Colonel D. R. Wright, and responded to by General Burnside.

the expense of a heavy loss in prisoners, that fell more severely on the Eleventh corps, that had been exposed to the assaults of the columns coming from the north. Although the number of divisions engaged was about equal, it must be observed that at this time each division and corps of the enemy was more than double the size of one of ours. Luckily, or rather providentially, Howard had left in position on Cemetery Hill as he advanced one of his own divisions (Von Steinwehr's) which had not been engaged, and aided by General Hancock, who had now arrived with an order from Meade to take command on the field, but without troops, the confusion of the withdrawal was subdued and the men, undiscouraged by the reverse, prepared to receive the assault of the enemy and maintain their position until after nightfall. A demonstration was in fact made, but not with the usual vigor of the enemy, and was without difficulty repulsed. To Meade, Hancock immediately sent word that the ground was favorable and that it could be held until after nightfall. The Twelfth Corps, in response to the summons of General Howard sent earlier in the day, had now reached the field, and brigades of the First, which had been delayed, and two of the Third arrived soon after; and General Hancock, surrendering the command to General Slocum, reported in person to General Meade, who he found had already issued orders to all his army to move as rapidly as possible on Gettysburg, and was himself preparing to go thither at once, and waiting only to hear from the Fifth corps, which could not reach there until after the middle of the next day, as it was more than thirty miles away. That summer night witnessed a scene in Pennsylvania such as I trust its hills may never behold again, as the whole Army, the artillery by every road, and the infantry by every path were moving to the conflict; but early in the day everything was ready except the Sixth corps, and for it they were strong enough to wait. The guns were in position and some slight breastworks of earth and rails had been hastily thrown up. Meade himself had reached the ground soon after midnight, and directed the arrangements of his troops; and that his tactical dispositions for the coming battle were of an excellent order as his materials allowed, has not been, that I am aware of, questioned by any one. One of his directions, soon after arriving, was that proper examination should be made of all the roads leading from Gettysburg. This order, which proceeded only from the caution of a prudent commander desirous to be prepared for any event, however unfortunate, was the occasion afterwards of a charge against him that he intended to withdraw without fighting—a charge that he always felt to be cruelly unjust. In his testimony before the committee on the conduct of the war, he emphatically denied it in terms of such solemnity that now, when he stands before the tribunal to which he then appealed, it is but right that it should be repeated here. "I utterly deny," said he, "under the full solemnity and sanctity of my oath, and in the firm conviction that the day will come when the secrets of all hearts shall be made known—I utterly deny ever having intended or thought for one instant to withdraw that Army unless the military contingencies which the future should develop during the course of the day might render it a matter of necessity that it should be withdrawn."

The morning of the 2d of July wore away without anything decisive—our own Army on the west, which stretched from Culp's Hill on our right along Cemetery Hill and Ridge to Round Top, while the enemy with Longstreet and Hill's corps occupied Seminary Hill, a ridge about a mile distant, overlapping our left and extended round to our right with Ewell's corps. Early in the afternoon stout John Sedgwick and the Sixth corps were up after their long march of thirty-five miles, and the Federal Army stood ready to receive the blow which the Army of Northern Virginia must deliver or lose its boasted prestige and acknowledge the invasion a failure. Whether it was wise in Lee to make the attack has been doubted, but he himself felt that it was forced upon him, and says, in his report, "that while he had not intended to fight a general battle so far from his base unless attacked, yet finding himself unexpectedly confronted by the Federal Army, the battle was in some measure unavoidable by him."

The exact numbers engaged remain to-day in dispute, yet they were undoubtedly as nearly even as can ever be expected to be found in a conflict of such magnitude. That theirs exceeded ours seems to be the more general estimate, and by about ten thousand, although I observe that General Humphreys, in the address to which I have referred, places their infantry as exceeding ours by fifteen thousand.

It was three or four o'clock when the comparative silence of the earlier part of the day was broken by the attack upon our left, which was held by the Third corps under General Sickles. Instead of extending directly from the left of the Second corps, which was our left centre, to Round Top, he had thrown his line forward to obtain a position which he deemed more commanding on the Emmetsburg road. While a severe assault was made upon his left and the angle where his line receded towards Round Top a flanking force was dispatched to carry Little Round Top, which the rebel commander rightly judged to be the key to the whole position. Before it reached it, however, reinforcements had already arrived from the Fifth corps, and the struggle for its possession became at once most furious; no where during the engagement was more determination shown. Each regiment as it came up realized that the point was vital, and that to lose it was to lose the battle, and fought accordingly. Fiercely striven for, manfully held, nightfall saw it and the whole crest from it to Culp's Hill in our possession. The Third corps had indeed been forced from its more advanced position on the Emmetsburg road, for after a stubborn resistance, in which General Sickles was severely wounded, and a heavy loss in officers and men, it had fallen back on the line from Hancock's left to Round Top, which General Meade considered always the true line.

The most anxious hours of the whole battle were those in which the possession of Round Top and the

line on the Emmetsburg road were thus fiercely debated. In this conflict the Third corps was assisted by reinforcements from nearly every other, and the day was at last brilliantly closed by a charge from General Crawford's division, supported by the advance of the Sixth corps, which drove the enemy from too close proximity to Round Top. On our right an advantage had been gained by Ewell, who had secured a position within our lines, weakened as they had been by reinforcements sent to the left of the line; but of this it was clear to General Meade that he could be dispossessed in the morning.

Night descended at last, and each army, anxious but determined, waited for the coming day, which must decide the all-important issue. For Lee to desist in his attack now was to confess defeat, while yet, as he says, he believed "ultimate success might be secured," and although he knew well that the position from which the Third corps had been forced was an advantage rather apparent than real, he knew also that it had inspired his troops to a belief that the work before them was not beyond their powers. On the other hand, in our Army, while all felt that the hour for exultation had not come, everything seemed to indicate, in spite of the loss of the position on the Emmetsburg road, that the true line of defence was untouched, and that the same determination on the day which was to come as on that which was passed would insure the victory. To the rule that councils of war never fight, which has become a proverb, the council of war held this night is an exception, for it was then agreed to be the only thing to be done.

Unwilling to abandon the scheme of an invasion, and confiding in the spirit of his troops, Lee decided again to try the fortunes of an attack. While not materially changing his position, which, as before, swept round from Seminary Hill, relinquishing any attempt to carry Round Top, now securely held and strongly fortified, his plan was an assault by main force upon our left centre which should crush all before it. Nor was this unsuspected by Meade, who, in a conversation with Gibbon on the evening of July 2d, had predicted that after his ill success upon our flanks, the next movement of Lee would be to strike at our centre. Any project of a movement in force upon our right was abandoned, if entertained. The driving out of Ewell's force in the morning from the more forward position it had held the evening before had deprived him of his foothold there, which could not again be obtained. This had not been done, however, until Lee's dispositions were nearly completed, as Ewell had reinforced the division which had effected an entrance within our lines on Culp's Hill, and their determined resistance had delayed a termination of the struggle until nearly noon.

It was one o'clock on the 3d of July when all was ready within the Confederate lines for that celebrated assault which ranks among the most remarkable in history, alike for the furiousness with which it was made, and the resolution and persistency with which it was met and foiled. It has been compared to the charge of the Old Guard at Waterloo, but not, I think, very happily, for that was but a desperate effort to save a battle already lost; it far more nearly resembles the renowned charge at Wagram, directed by Napoleon himself, then in the zenith of his fame and the full splendor of his great military intellect. Aspern and Essling had been doubtful, or indeed defeats for the Emperor, and the fate of the day at Wagram was trembling in the scale when, concentrating the fire of one hundred guns upon the Austrian centre, after a furious cannonade he launched McDonald with ten thousand men upon it. It was observed that, although the empire had long since come, as if to influence his men with all the fire of the French Revolution, McDonald, who led the column in person, wore that day his old uniform of a general of the Republic. Bursting upon the Austrian centre, it was broken, and instant retreat followed.

This day was to see repeated that favorite movement of Napoleon, of striking at the centre, on a more gigantic scale, yet not with like success. As the wave which beats upon the rocky barriers of our coast is dashed back in clouds of scattering, dissolving spray, so this fierce and bloody wave of rebellion was to be hurled back, broken, scattered, and in wild disorder, when it struck the adamant wall of the infantry of the Army of the Potomac.

Concentrating an immense mass of artillery, not less than one hundred and fifty guns, along his front, the Confederate commander strives first to shake the morale of the Federal troops, whose firmness and courage he clearly does not despise, in order that his infantry columns may more readily do the decisive work he has in store for them. From eighty guns posted on Cemetery Hill and Ridge our batteries make stern reply, and an artillery conflict of unexampled fury rages from ridge to ridge and over the valley of death which lies between. Sheltering themselves as well as they can, by such rude breastworks as they have, from the terrific storm of shot and shell which fills the air, and with its tumult would wake the very dead, among whom their lives are drawn, were they sensible to mortal sounds, our troops await the struggle that is coming; for the mighty roar is but the prelude and overture to a mightier drama. For two hours the tempest continues. Toward the end Hunt, our prudent chief of artillery, slackens his fire, that ammunition may not fail. When the infantry attempts to close he knows he shall need it all, and his wisdom is well rewarded afterwards. Hancock, who commands the left centre, his own corps being immediately under Gibbon, knows that somewhere on him the storm is to break, and rides along his whole line seeing that all is prepared and rousing his men by his ardent words and magnetic presence to the hot work that is before them.

And now there is a momentary lull in the fire of the Confederate line; all know it as the lull which precedes the wildest roar of the tempest, and that for a few moments their batteries cannot fire, because their infantry are moving. Out of the wooded crest which has shielded them on Seminary Hill they are coming now in numbers nearly or quite eighteen thousand men; from the edge of the wood Longstreet directs the assault, and

Lee anxiously watches the result. Pickett's division, about five or six thousand strong, is the directing force upon the right; it is supported by Wilcox and Perry's brigades from Hill's corps; upon the left by Heth's division of Hill's corps, commanded this day by Pettigrew, forms a portion of the assaulting line, and is strengthened by two brigades from Pender's division of the same corps. On Pickett, however, the greatest reliance is placed: let him but reach our lines with adequate momentum, and they feel that the day is theirs. The men of this division have not yet fought in the battle and feel that they have been kept for its very crisis; they are resolved upon their work, for they know that the eyes of both armies are upon them. Virginians all, alas that the State so honored in the Union as to be termed the mother of its Presidents should send forth so gallant a body of her sons in the mad and wicked effort to destroy it! Conspicuous in the front, as they move forward, is Pickett himself, carefully forming his lines, and almost immediately they come under the fire of our batteries, but steadily they move through the valley with a courage which in a good cause would command the admiration of the world. There is no rushing or tumult, for they are old troops who know well the value of discipline and that they must keep their formations or they will be driven as a mob would be driven from the front of the Army of the Potomac. They close up their ranks, too, as the shot and spherical case come plunging through, for they have often looked before upon the sight of blood. The lines of Pettigrew, more exposed by the open character of the ground, waver soon under the terrific cannonade (for Hunt, economical a little while ago, is liberal enough everywhere now), and are broken on the left, while the right still clings firmly to the directing force; the supporting columns fail to advance in season or with vigor, and Pickett's division must do the work finally almost alone, if it may. Already it is within the musketry fire of our troops, but yet they withhold it. Many of our guns are now drawn back, having exhausted their canister, to await the struggle of the infantry, but still the stout army lets its opponents come. The Vermont brigade, First corps, thrown forward upon their flank, is the first to open, but the column still presses on. It encounters now the Second corps, and as it receives a terrific fire from the divisions of Gibbon and Hays, it returns it with desperate energy, and marching fiercely onward, strikes with its fullest force upon the front of Webb's brigade, pressing back our line from the stone wall which had covered it to the crest, immediately behind, when the gallant Webb, assisted by Hall, soon restores order. Already their battle flags are on the low stone wall; already Armistead, who leads as he stands upon it, waves his men forward to their last great struggle.

The hour for the Army of the Potomac has come. Up, now, men of New England, and show yourselves in the field the same stout defenders of the constitution and the Union that your statesmen have ever done in the former! Up, men of the Middle States, upon whose soil this unholy attempt to strike at the Keystone of the arch is made! Up, men of the West, whose fortunes have so long been cast in with this eastern army, that you may bear back beyond the mountains the tidings of the great victory won to-day on the Atlantic slope! Up, true men of the South, few though you are in number, who fight in our ranks to-day! There is no need for any one to echo the order of the Duke at Waterloo, to call or to command, for now the left centre, as by a common instinct and impulse, throws itself upon the foe. The point penetrated by the enemy is covered by some regiments, while others change front so as to strike them on the flank. There is confusion—organization is to some extent lost in both brigades and regiments, but all understand what is to be done and are resolute to do it. It is the stern confusion of the onset, and not the wretched tumult of disaster. As the long wave of fire bursts upon their charging lines, the colors of our regiments are advanced to meet the battle-flags of the foe. Firmly on our men come, officers animating by their example when they cannot direct by their commands, for we stand no longer on the defensive, but take the offensive now. Before that determined front and desolating fire what brave but erring, misguided men could do, their men did. Killed or mortally wounded, their Brigadiers fall; their lines waver, yield, break at last, and while a few wild, disorganized masses struggle to reach the Confederate lines, from which they had issued so proudly an hour before, the Army of the Potomac gathers up the prisoners by thousands and their battle-flags in sheaves, and knows that Gettysburg is won.

General Meade, who was at the right getting the reserves in order when the assault commenced, reached the left centre just as the repulse was fairly completed and speaking to General Gibbons' aids, asked, "How is it doing here?" He was told that the assault was repulsed. He repeated, "Is it entirely repulsed?" and when the aids replied that it was, and all around broke into loud cheers, he raised his hat with the simple words, "Thank God!" Nor with him was this the mere repetition of a phrase of custom, but an expression of deep and heartfelt feeling. Although thousands in a grateful country attested by solemn thanksgiving their gratitude for this great triumph, worthy to be ranked with what Oliver Cromwell called the battle of Worcester, "the crowning mercy of the Lord," I question if from one it came with more deep emotion than from the lips of the Commander-in-Chief on the field itself. "A soldier," says the corporal in Serne's fine story of Le Fevre, "a soldier, an't please your reverence, must say his prayers when and where he can."

It has been contended that we should now have attacked in our turn; but such a movement, if unsuccessful, might, of course, become seriously compromising, and it was not in the character of General Meade to put at risk that which he had already gained when it was of such vast value and importance. The battle had been fought for the key of the country in which he stood, and fought out thoroughly. It was his beyond doubt or peradventure; no earthly power could wrest it from him; the invasion was at an end, and Lee would be compelled to

abandon the territory into which he had entered. Nor must it be forgotten that while the losses of the enemy were greater far, ours were yet enormous, for tested in the merest material way, Gettysburg was one of the greatest battles of the world. The Confederate loss was 18,000 killed and wounded and 13,600 missing, nearly the whole of the latter being prisoners of war, making a total of 31,600. Our own was 16,500 killed and wounded and 6,600 missing, the latter to a large extent the prisoners of the first day, making a total loss of 23,100.

It was the 5th of July when Lee commenced his retreat, and as he reached the Potomac, which he had crossed in such high hope, he learned by a message from Davis that the blow upon Vicksburg of which he had hoped to break the weight had fallen, and that the Mississippi was open to the sea. Whether or not he could have been attacked to advantage before he crossed is yet an open question which I shall not undertake here to discuss.

I would not willingly do injustice to the other great fields of the war and their splendid results, and yet it has always seemed to me that Gettysburg marks the culminating point of the rebellion, and that the blow struck that day for the Union, accompanied as it was by the fall of Vicksburg, turned forever its bloody tide. Large, varied, and constant as were the services rendered by General Meade before that day and after it to the very end of the war, it is by his judgment in so manoeuvring his army as to compel the Confederate commander to take the initiative, by his energy in bringing his troops to this decisive field, by his skill in posting his force and arranging his order of battle, by his calmness, courage, and persistency in all its vicissitudes that he ever will be most gratefully remembered. His fame is built upon the rocks and is immovable as the hills of Gettysburg. Great fields were yet to be fought, great sacrifices endured, great victories won. The leader, wise of head and stout of heart, who should gather the springs which moved all our armies into a single hand and control them with a single will was yet to come, before the long-tried Army of the Potomac should see all that it fought for fully secured. Yet, although all this was still to be, and although the waves of the rebellion were to come again and yet again, never was its bloody crest to be reared so high as at Gettysburg.

Comrades, the army which he commanded so long has passed away: no more shall its bugles break the sweet stillness of the morning air, as with their reveille they salute the coming day; no more shall the falling night hear the rolling tattoo of its drums: its tents are struck, and its cannon have thundered their last notes of defiance and of victory. Each year we, who are its survivors, assemble in sadly diminishing numbers, as the remorseless artillery of time hurls its fatal missiles into our ranks, until shortly a few old men only shall gather together and strive with feeble voices to raise the thundering battle cheer with which we once answered the rebel yells, to sink themselves soon after under the common lot. How fast the coming generations rise to push us from our places, when you remember all whom we have lost even since the war, I do not need to remind you. Yet, as generation after generation shall come in their long succession, while the great flag that it bore at the head of its marching columns waves over a free and united people, it will be remembered that in its day and generation and in its time and place the Army of the Potomac did for Liberty and Law, for the Constitution and the Union, deeds worthy of immortal honor. And he that was its leader on so many a hot and bloody day and on so many a well-contested field, we leave him to his long repose, to his pure, unsullied, and well-earned fame, in the full confidence that while a Christian gentleman, a wise and true soldier, a lofty patriot is honored, he will not be forgotten.

"Mild in manner, fair in favor,
Kind in temper, fierce in fight;
Warrior nobler, gentler, braver,
Never will behold the light."

The poem of General Van Zandt followed the oration, but as no report was taken of it, and it has not been seen since the poet disappeared with it, we can make but an imperfect report of it. It abounded in telling hits, which excited great merriment, and contained some rather irreverent personal allusions, which were received in good part by such of the victims as were present on the stage. Of General Butler the poet said:

Ben Butler's great head, like a billiard ball shining,
He caromes on Bethel, and pockets himself;
But the maids of Orleans his fair laurels are twining,
And he always rolls off when he's laid on the shelf.

The poem finished, President Grant was loudly called for, and, in compliance, he stepped to the front of the platform and spoke as follows: "Comrades: It affords me very great pleasure to meet you here, but I will not detain you by any address. To do so would only mar the pleasure you must have in reflecting on those you have already heard, and which have been so able, and which only do justice to your army and your commanders you have with you here to-day."

General Sherman, General Sheridan, General Hancock, General McDowell, Vice-President Wilson, General Hawley, General Hartranft, General Franklin, General Robinson, and General Gibbon were then called out in quick succession, and each responded briefly to the compliment.

The business which followed consisted of the reception of the reports of the officers, which were adopted as presented and sent to the members, the appointment of a place and time of meeting, and the election of officers. The meeting had been thrown over to so late an hour that this was necessarily hurried, and to save delay the constitution was unanimously suspended, and the question

of time and place of meeting referred to the officers of the society. The officers elected were: President, General Irvin McDowell; Recording Secretary, General G. H. Sharpe; Corresponding Secretary, Colonel William C. Church; Treasurer, General H. E. Davies, Jr. Some discussion arose on a proposition coming from General M. T. McMahon to take steps toward consolidating all the Army societies, and it was finally referred to the Executive Committee. Votes of thanks were passed to the officers of the society, and to the orator and poet, the latter being ordered engrossed and sent to them. General Burnside and General Franklin then conducted General McDowell to the chair, and with a few words from him the society adjourned till the banquet in the evening.

THE BANQUET.

Of all the pleasant incidents connected with the Army Reunions of 1873, none left a better impression than the banquet and succession of toasts, on the evening of the second day. The banquet was held in the Music Hall, the theatre of New Haven, and was preceded by a grand concert from Gilmore's band. Both banquet and concert were honored by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the United States, the Vice-President, the Commander-in-chief of the Army, and a host of other notables. The concert came out at about 9:30 P. M.; and the task remaining to be accomplished was one that tried the executive ability of Downing, the great caterer, to the utmost. In the parquet of the theatre eleven tables were to be spread, each to hold nearly two hundred people; and knives and forks, eatables and drinkables, were to be supplied to all of these guests or to all of their places, inside of an hour. The exertions of a small army of colored troops, directed by the great caterer, speedily reduced the chaos of seats that remained from the concert into long lines of chairs, ranged by the tables. Before 10:30 everything was almost ready, and the great Downing, perspiring but triumphant, surveyed a silent row of orderly tables, on which glittered all the paraphernalia of a complete banquet. Short as was the time, however, a crowd of clamorous veterans was already waiting at the outer doors, waving green tickets, and demanding the opening of the doors, with hungry vehemence. Why this should be so we are unable to say, inasmuch as the greater part of the heroes had come from hotel suppers not two hours before; but the fact remains, that they did "go on awful outside," as an old lady in the gallery remarked.

The gallery was already packed with all the fashion and beauty of New Haven, gathered to see the veterans attack the supper. We thought at the time, and have often thought since, that this arrangement at public banquets is decidedly one of the relics of barbarism, and might be greatly improved. The spectacle of some five hundred men, eating and drinking in masculine exclusiveness, can hardly be called an elevated sight to the fair creatures looking on from the gallery. We earnestly hope that the time may yet come when the ladies, who make the comfort of our home life, will be invited to grace all such gatherings as the one we record with their presence at the table. In the next century, no doubt, we shall see this. For the present, we can only sigh for advancing civilization.

It was nearly 11 o'clock before the guests were all fairly seated at table; and the advent of General Grant, soon after, was hailed with cheers from all parts of the house. The Chief Magistrate looked decidedly confused by the clamorous welcome, and presented a great and agreeable contrast, in the almost shrinking modesty of his demeanor, to the vanity of most men at such a time. At last every one was down, the waiters were flying around with oysters and fish, and for some minutes the clatter of knives and forks was incessant. But it could not be expected that such a state of things would last long. Famous as the Army of the Potomac has always been for its eating powers, its true strength, on such an occasion, is usually developed in the line of drinkables. There was a general sigh of relief when the pop of the first champagne cork was heard, and a brisk fusillade instantly followed from all parts of the room.

Then General McDowell, President of the Society, arose, and in a short speech introduced the first regular toast, "The President of the United States." General Hawley, of Connecticut, responded to this in a fine oration, in which he contrasted the simple surroundings of our leader with the actual extent of his power, second to that of no crowned head in Europe. He also paid a just tribute to our late army, and to the excellence of discipline to which it finally attained, out of the most apparently unruly material.

Among other things, General Hawley said:

Perhaps it is not quite germane to this immediate subject, but since it has occurred to me I will mention it, in connection with this long line of distinguished generals here before us, and many others to whom it would equally well apply: Do you think that all these men rose from the humble positions of their youth to their present high places without some difficulties, some heart-burnings? Do you not suppose there were many cases of merit unrecognized? Was no man who should have been promoted neglected or passed over? Were there no cases even of injustice? Was no man, perhaps on the very verge of victory, turned back to his command, humiliated and mortified? How many vol-

umes do you suppose of angry controversy could have been written and printed within the last six years had the American soldiers chosen to resort to it? Silently they have submitted. They leave their cause with you, fellow-soldiers, and with their countrymen, confident of ultimate justice, but certainly never uttering one word for themselves.

In the course of his remarks General McDowell said:

It has been my duty within a short time to pass all over the Southern country, through Kentucky and Tennessee, made memorable by the acts of those who now honor us with their presence. I have brought back, among other results, a deep and firm impression that there is no part of our country—I do not except even Connecticut or Massachusetts—in which the authority of the United States is more thoroughly, more firmly, or more unreservedly acknowledged, than it is in our Southern States. (Great applause.)

The next toast, the "State of Connecticut," was responded to by Governor Ingersoll, in decidedly the best speech of the evening. Scholarly and polished, eloquent and graceful, it reminded us more forcibly of the lamented Edward Everett than anything we have heard for a long time.

Governor Ingersoll thus happily alluded to some officers whom Connecticut not less than the Army delights to honor:

To you, Mr. President of the United States, the name of Connecticut cannot be mentioned without recalling Windsor and Torrence, where were the homes, and are the graves, of your patriots. You, Mr. General of the Army of the United States, cannot hear the name of Connecticut without recalling to you that you bear a name which for a century has been a household word with our people; and that you carry the blood in your veins that was nurtured among the rich influences of Fairfield County. [Applause.] To you, Mr. President of the Army of the Potomac, and to your comrades here, the name of Connecticut at once calls up memories of comrades who long ago went to the front and are awaiting you there. The true-hearted and the accomplished Mansfield, the fearless and reproachless Sedgwick—[applause]—I pause, sir, as I come to the living list—I might seem invidious where I do not feel it; but, sir, personal feeling constrains me to mention one, at least, with whom in past years I have stood in the ranks of a peaceful profession—my townsman, Alfred Terry. [Applause.] Another comes up to my mind whom I remember only as a lad—a pink-cheeked boy, when I, another lad, carried to him, years ago, the intelligence that he was called into the service of his country, little dreaming that he was then to develop into one of the ablest generals of the Army of the Potomac: that is Horatio Wright of Connecticut. [Applause.]

Vice-President Wilson followed with a speech in answer to the toast of "Our National Representatives at Home and Abroad," which, though attempting the somewhat unpopular defence of our national legislators, was conceived in such excellent taste and spirit as to carry the sympathies of the audience with it. General Sherman also made a most excellent speech, in response to the "Army and Navy." Simple, earnest, forcible, and in excellent taste, it surprised many of those who are wont to think soldiers poor orators. We shall find room another week for this speech, in which the Army will be interested. Mayor Loomis followed General Sherman in response for "the City of New Haven," and Rev. Dr. Porter for "Yale and her Sister Universities." General Devins, in informal response to the "Orator of the Day," spoke a few words in praise of the foundation of a military glory, the private soldier. He was followed by General Van Zandt of Rhode Island, who made a very happy comic oration, leaving at the end of the feast the toast which ought to have come earlier, "Our Wives and Sweethearts." The response to this toast was, after all, the great feature of the banquet. That toughest of old bachelors, Lieutenant-General Philip Henry Sheridan, was called up to reply, and compelled, with roars of greeting, to mount the table itself to be fully seen. To describe his speech would be an impossible task. It came out in short, confidential sentences, between roars of laughter and applause. Such a speech, and such a reception as were accorded to the little hero of Five Forks, are given to few men, and if we could get such another ending to a feast next year, it will be almost worth a walk all the way to Harrisburg to see it.

GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC

THE national encampment of the "Grand Army of the Republic" held its meetings on Wednesday and Thursday. From the report of the Inspector-General, Captain M. B. Goodrich, it appeared that the society flourishes in nearly every State of the Union—its fund for charitable purposes now amounting to about \$200,000.

Officers were elected for the ensuing year as follows: Commander-in-Chief—General Charles Devins, Jr., of Mass.

Senior Vice-Commander—Colonel John R. Goble, of New York.

Junior Vice-Commander—Edward Ferguson, of Wisconsin.

Chaplain-in-Chief—Rev. Augustus Woodbury, of Providence.

Surgeon-in-Chief—H. Powell, New York city.

A council of administration was also chosen. A vote was passed recommending the holding of the Army reunions at Philadelphia in 1876, the Centennial year. Complimentary votes were passed to the citizens of New Haven, to Admiral Foote Post, G. A. R., and to the officers of the day and guard sentries. An enthusiastic vote of thanks to the retiring Commander-in-Chief, General Burnside, was adopted, and to the Vice-Commander-in-Chief, General Louis M. Wagner, of Philadelphia. Generals Wagner, Cogswell and Goble, were appointed a committee, and escorted to the chair the new Commander-in-Chief, General Devins, who acknowledged the honor conferred in a happy speech. The various State delegations were then led before General Devins, and introduced to him by the department commanders. The society then adjourned to meet at Harrisburg next year. A concert was given in the evening to the members of this and the other Army societies by Admiral Foote Post, of New Haven. At this an address of welcome was delivered by Colonel D. R. Wright, and responded to by General Burnside.

THE WINCHESTER RIFLE.

AMONG the sights to be seen at New Haven two are essentially conspicuous; the one the famous Yale College, the other the factory for the fabrication of the now world-renowned Winchester rifle. This splendid establishment was peculiarly associated with the great gathering of veterans of 1873, from the fact that General Sherman, during his stay in New Haven, was the guest of Mr. O. W. Winchester, President of the Winchester Arms Company. It was our fortune, during the festival, to make a visit to this factory, from which we may say that we came away with feelings of the most unqualified admiration, both at the performances of the weapon itself there manufactured, and at the marvellous suitability of the machinery used in its fabrication—machinery brought to such perfection that it seems to abrogate the necessity of sentient beings in its superintendence, and acts for itself, as if endowed with brains. A short description of this famous factory, and of the many processes that go to make up the Queen of Small Arms will not be out of place, nor, we trust, uninteresting to our military readers.

The Winchester Arms Company's factory lies in a beautiful situation on the outskirts of New Haven, at the foot of a slope or ridge, on whose summit stands the handsome villa of its president. A long brick building of several stories contains all the machinery for the manufacture of arms, and also of cartridges, of which the company daily sends out immense supplies of all calibres, from the little pop-gun 22-100 to the big brass government .50 cal.

First in order let us visit the stocking room, where the crude blocks of black walnut are shaped into stocks, with an unerring rapidity beautiful to see. The stock arrives in the room in the form of a rough block, nearly rectangular, and passes through several machines, one of which gives it the first slope on one side, then on the other, so that it assumes very nearly the form of an acute-angled triangle, the edges still remaining square. The operation is of the simplest nature, the stock being pushed along over a smooth table against a revolving cutter, which projects from the table perpendicularly, and whizzes round and round with a rapidity sufficient to render it almost invisible. From thence it is taken to a second table, where the heel of the stock is hollowed out by a second cutter to fit the butt-plate. A third cutter rounds off the sharp angles of the stock, and leaves it almost in the shape with which we are familiar. The neck of the stock is then cut out into hollows and angles to receive the very peculiarly shaped lock-frame or receiver, and undergoes the attentions of at least a dozen tools before it is finished. All of these tools, however, work on identically the same principles, perpendicular cutters, revolving with immense rapidity in a hole in the table, on which the stock is rested. The shape of the cutter alone affects the cut.

The stock being completed, let us next inspect the remarkably shaped lock-frame, which forms the gist of the wonderful invention, the Winchester Rifle. This is made of brass, and extends from the neck of the stock, several inches up the barrel. It contains the ordinary lock, and the openings into two barrels, an upper and lower one, the latter known as the "magazine." The magazine-tube is made of thin steel, and contains from fourteen to thirty cartridges, according to the length of the piece. A lever or trigger-guard works up and down through the centre of the brass lock-frame, moving a carrier, by which the cartridge is raised out of the magazine, and forced into the barrel, at the same time that the exploded shell of the last cartridge is jerked out and thrown on the ground.

Into the various intricacies and cunningly devised cuts of which this same piece of brass is full, it is impossible to enter fully, without drawings to explain the mechanism in detail. Its manufacture occupies a large room, crowded with machines, every one of which is employed on some part of this lock-frame. It comes from the forge, rudely shaped to a likeness of what it ultimately becomes. Then, just as the stock is subjected to a series of cutters, whizzing through the wood without any apparent resistance, so the brass lock-frame is taken through a series of machines, known under the general title of "milling machines." All work on one principle, almost identical with that of the cutters. Where a blade is sufficient to cut wood, a file is found necessary to work in the more stubborn metals. Such a file is a milling tool, a rotary file, with its edge shaped into the exact similitude of the shoulder or depression, as the case may be, that is necessary in different portions of this important part of the weapon. Twenty or thirty different tools are necessary for the transformation of a rough piece of brass into a polished and complete lock-frame. Then the piece is carried to a drilling machine, clamped in a vice, and bored with all its requisite screw-holes, by three drills of different sizes. One thing will strike an observer in all these machines, and that is the fact that they do their work with a needless celerity that is pleasant to see, and that much of this needless celerity is owing to the fact that they are kept constantly dripping with oil. This is found necessary in all machines that work among metals with any degree of rapidity, as the friction evolves such intense heat as would take the temper out of the finest steel. Talking of temper, it is well to observe that all the numerous steel pieces that compose the inner works of the rifle, are subjected to annealing ovens and slowly cooled in beds of charcoal, in order to leave them in the softest possible temper. The expense attendant on this process is found to be amply repaid by the saving effected in the wear and tear of the tools used upon them. These tools are of the hardest steel, and work among the softer pieces of lock and cartridge-carrier, with almost the ease of a saw upon wood.

Stock and lock-frame being finished, with all the little pieces that go to fill them up, next comes the barrel. This, the main feature of an ordinary rifle, is no less so of the renowned repeater. It enters the factory in the form of round bars of the best English and Belgian steel, plain and rough, but bored with a small hole through the centre. This barrel is taken to a

simple machine, where it is placed in a vice, which holds it up perpendicularly, and then slowly but steadily revolved by the power of the great engine of 250 horse-power, which silently performs its mighty work on the floor below. Above this barrel, thus revolving, is placed a square borer of the hardest steel, mechanically secured in a position of the utmost rigidity against the lateral movement. This is naturally a most important point in the economy of the barrel, as it is absolutely necessary that the bore should be true in the centre, and exactly parallel with the exterior line of the barrel. The borer, remaining steady laterally, slowly descends into the barrel, enlarging the hole a trifle at the first operation, and finishing it at last after a succession of gradually enlarged borers, each of which brings the inside of the barrel to a higher polish and greater mathematical precision. But, exact as are these machines, it cannot but happen that mechanical action is liable to some slight deviations, from the jar of other machines, from flying dust, from hundreds of other causes impossible to avoid, and interfering with the absolute precision required. Consequently, all these barrels, mechanically correct as they might be supposed to be, are submitted to a professional prover, who stands at the end of the barrel-room, with hammer and anvil, a rest before him, on which he successively places the barrels, and looks through from end to end, under a strong light. Perfect as machinery is, it is yet remarkable that no substitute has been found for the exactitude of the human eye and hand in matters of this kind. No matter how small the deviation from a straight line, the sharp eye of the prover detects it in a moment, and a slight blow of the hammer on the outside of the barrel, laid on the anvil, makes everything straight again. The delicacy of hand required in this matter is only acquired by long practice. Too heavy a blow would ruin the barrel, by making a dent, which could never be bored out without enlarging the calibre. As it is, three or four light blows are sufficient to render the piece straight and true, a polished smooth-bore. Previous to this, it must be remarked, the outside of the barrel has been brought to the octagon shape required by fashion for rifles, so that the outside is finished before boring commences. The next of the operations necessary is that of rifling, in which a cutter is used that works much on the principle of a jack-plane or obisel on wood, slowly advancing, and scraping a shaving off the inside of the barrel in a direct line. As it advances, however, it also turns, or rather the barrel turns to meet it, thus giving to the grooves made by the rifling machine that spiral twist which rotates the bullet and sends it straight to its mark. The twist of the grooves in the Winchester rifle is of the kind known as the increasing twist, beginning in a manner that would involve a single turn in a certain length, and ending with one of one and a half in the same space. The result is nearly one and a quarter turns in a long barrel. The grooves are five in number, very shallow, but involve considerable strain on the barrel, which is very strong and heavy for the bore. The results attained are very great precision and penetration, the bullet being detained in the bore the maximum length of time, and thus husbanding the full force of the powder for the moment of exit. After rifling, the barrels are once more proved and straightened, screw-holes bored, and slots cut for the reception of receiver and magazine, which are then taken to the assembly-room.

One more feature remains to be noticed, and we have done with this description. This feature is the renowned magazine. Those who have seen the Winchester rifle, and its parent, the old Henry rifle, better known during the war as the "Sixteen Shooter," will remember that it resembled nothing so much as a double-barrelled gun, with the barrels on top of each other instead of side by side. The lower of these barrels was called the magazine, and it is retained in the Winchester, slightly modified in form. The great defect of the old Henry rifle was the fact that the lower tube, or magazine, was open on the under side, a slit going from end to end, in which travelled a little brass catch, at the end of a spiral spring. This spring was used for the purpose of pressing down the line of cartridges towards the carrier, and was retracted in a very curious manner for the purpose of loading. A false muzzle was placed on the firing barrel, attached to a box at the end of the magazine, into which the spring was compressed—and the whole turned round so as to open the magazine for the reception of the cartridges. This method of loading was liable to very serious objections on two points. The first was, that the slit in the magazine allowed the entrance of dust and dirt, that would clog the working parts if the greatest cleanliness was not constantly enforced. Dragoons carrying the Henry rifle, as in the case of the First Maine cavalry, were obliged to provide a long leathern case, completely covering the barrel, to protect it from dust and rain. The second was a far more serious objection. It was that the false muzzle, however closely it fitted, involved a thickness of metal at that spot, which was found to affect the accuracy of fire very sensibly, at long range especially. A single improvement of the simplest character, has changed all this, in the case of the Winchester rifle, and secured for it the deserved title of the Queen of Small-arms. The magazine tube is now closed from end to end; the spiral spring remains in it as before; and close to the breech a little door is made, closed, as it were, with a spring latch, into which cartridge after cartridge is shoved with the thumb, without the slightest effort, converting the Winchester rifle into a weapon equally rapid, as a single breech-loader, with the best of all breech-loaders, while it retains all the lightning velocity of the old Henry rifle, when used as a magazine gun. The Henry rifle, in common with Spencer's, Colt's, and all other repeaters, except the Winchester, had the defect of leaving its holder defenceless for nearly a minute after his magazine was fired out. It had to be filled again, and during the filling the piece was useless. The Winchester, on the other hand, can be picked up empty by any ordinary

soldier in all the excitement of a surprise, loaded and fired as a single breech-loader with the rapidity of a shot every two seconds; and, should the slightest lull take place, the magazine can be filled up, even while firing rapidly. In any ordinary fight the soldier would be able to keep his magazine full all the time, even while doing his level best to pick off the enemy. So simple is the loading operation that it can be executed while looking another way almost as well as by giving full attention. In the case of surprises at night this feature is positively invaluable.

To return to the magazine tube. It is made in a separate room on the lower floor of the building, where sheets of steel of the breadth for a single magazine are fed under a punch or shears, which cuts them off in strips about an inch and a half in width. These strips are fed to a second machine, where a long bar of steel comes down on them like a punch, leaving them in the shape of a long gutter, dished up at each side. A second punch deepens the gutter and raises the sides. A third curls the edge a little, a fourth a little more, till the strip leaves the room and goes up stairs to a second room, where the curling over proceeds till the magazine exactly resembles the old Henry barrel, with its longitudinal slit. A last hammering closes the slit, and curls it over to meet, edge to edge, after which a brazier closes the whole thing up, with his little furnace, so tightly and evenly that, when it is polished, the joint cannot be detected. Now the whole of the many pieces of the gun are brought to the assembly-room at last, where the inspectors are at work grimly viewing boxes of springs, sears, tumblers, cartridge-carriers, screws, and what not, examining the work of every man in the building, and picking out the minutest flaws. So rigid is the inspection that none but the very best of work can pass the inspectors; and the consequence is that a complete Winchester rifle can be depended on in every emergency to last as long as the celebrated "one-hoss shay," immortalized by our friend Holmes. Such a thing as the break-down of a spring in a Winchester rifle is never heard of. Used or abused, it continues to work smoothly in all its parts; and the only way we can conceive of to destroy it for the time being, would be to fill the muzzle with dirt and burst the barrel. The stock, from the presence of the lock-plate, is unusually strong. In this assembly-room, piece by piece, the Winchester is built up, stock added to lock-plate, screws inserted in their appropriate holes, sear, main-spring, tumbler, lever, carrier, and all, finding their appointed places. Then barrel and magazine come on, in front, the spiral spring is coiled away in its receptacle, and, finally, the completed rifle lies before you, trim, neat, and yet deadly, the perfection of the mechanism of war.

Of the merits of the Winchester Rifle, as at present made, it is almost superfluous to speak. An intelligent and unprejudiced person, examining it, and comparing it with any weapon yet made in this or any other country, cannot resist the conclusion that as a weapon for active service it is unequalled anywhere. While good breech-loaders and good magazine guns exist, each vying with its rival in some peculiar point of excellence, the Winchester Rifle stands at the head of the list, as both. The only objection that can be urged against it is, that it is a costly weapon. This is no doubt true at present, but such an objection will have no force in the case of a large contract. In the case of a hundred stand of arms, the weapon is no doubt dearer than a simple breech-loader; in the case of hundred thousand it could be issued as cheaply as any other weapon in the market. The question of price is also affected in a great measure by the quality of the article furnished. Old housekeepers and all business men are thoroughly impressed with the truth of the significant proverb "cheap and nasty;" the greater their experience the more universal is their tendency to buy the best that money can purchase, as cheaper in the end. With the question of the Winchester Rifle as the national arm of the United States we may not be prepared to deal at present, but the inference is inevitable judging from the march of events in the past, that the adoption of a combined breech-loader and magazine gun is only a question of time. What weapon will then be adopted is of course at this day uncertain. At present the Winchester repeater is ahead of any of its rivals in the field. A great proof of this has been lately afforded by the demand that has sprung up for these rifles in the West since the breaking out of the Modoc war. The Western hunters, so long wedded to the old Kentucky rifle and Colt's revolver, have suddenly become crazy for Winchester rifles. Nothing else will do for them, and they are very apt to pick out the best weapon for rough service. The spirit of progress has supplanted the muzzle-loader with the needlegun; it must go on till the latter is in turn supplanted for all our forces by the combined breech-loading and repeating arms of which the Winchester is chief.

This gun is no sudden inspiration of genius. It is the slow growth of nearly half a century of experiment and improvement. It originated in what was known about forty years ago as the Jennings gun. In that shape it passed through various hands until it appeared in 1845 as the Volcanic Gun, in the hands of Smith and Wesson. From them it passed to the Volcanic Repeating Arms Company, receiving in every change gradual improvement. In 1858 it passed to the hands of the New Haven Arms Company, and in 1860 it was transformed by further improvements into the Henry Rifle. Thus far it had ruined every company undertaking its construction, and subjected every individual connected with it to large losses. The war opened a new field for it in its improved shape, and regiments, companies and squads in the Army adopted it, from time to time, as their favorite weapon, and even individual privates devoted their hard earned pay to its purchase. Its sale was limited only by the capacity of the manufactory. In 1865 it came into the hands of the present company, to whose President it is indebted for the latest improvements, that have made it the perfect weapon it now is.